

HARYANAVI-ENGLISH
ENGLISH-HARYANAVI
DICTIONARY

A Lexical Presentation of
Language, Lore and Life

E. Joseph ICS
Edited by K.C. Yadav

Foreword by
Shri Bhupinder Singh Hooda
Chief Minister, Haryana

HIPA

© HIPA I 2007

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be used, in any form, without the written permission of the publishers.

Published in India by
Haryana Institute of Public Administration
76, Sector 18, Gurgaon-122017
Tel. 0124-2340690-91
E-mail: hipagrg@rediffmail.com
Website: www.hipa.nic.in

ISBN 81 - 8685 - 602 - 1

Printed in India by
Vikas Computers & Printers
Shahdara, New Delhi

Studded with invaluable gems
Is my own language
Yet discarding them
I roamed from land to land
Like a merchant ship
From port to port
Then in dream one night
The goddess appeared to tell me
Your own language is full of wealth
Why then have you turned yourself into a beggar?
Why are you bereft of all the joy?

Michael Madhusudan Dutt
[1824-1873]

Bhupinder Singh Hooda



Office of the
Chief Minister, Haryana,
Chandigarh

May 9, 2007

FOREWORD

I am pleased to be associated with this valuable publication, *Haryanavi-English and English-Haryanavi Dictionary* brought out by the Centre for Studies of Haryana History, Culture and Social Development, Haryana Institute of Public Administration, Gurgaon. Though technically a dictionary, the book is, in fact, a mirror showing the rich cultural heritage of Haryana. As no book on the subject is available, the publication would, I am sure, serve as a useful source of information relating to the language spoken and life lived by our forefathers in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Our society in those times was, as now, predominantly agricultural. Unfortunately, science and technology, which facilitate our work almost at every step now, had hardly touched agriculture, at least in our region, by then. But sound folk wisdom which was, mercifully, available in small knowledge capsules made good the lack. Over 200 gems of such wisdom are tucked on the fabric of this book. They counsel the peasant as to how to do his work properly. For instance, to a novice going to sow his crops, this couplet is a perfect guide:

तिल छीदे, जौ संघने, मैडक चाल जुवार ।
ऊँट पैर में बाजरा, और धान पैर में चार ।
छीदी छीदी बंसटी, घोड़े हिंसे बार ॥

["Sow til sparsely, barley closely, jowar a frog's hope apart, bajra at a camel's hoof distance, and rice four times as

close. Sow cotton very sparsely and there will be a horse to whinny at your door".]

To her husband going to buy a bullock, the wise wife's *seekh* (counsel) is worth noticing:

बैल बिसावण चाले कंथ
भूरे के मत देखियो दंत ॥
औछे गोड़े बैगण खुरा
झुंगा लियो कैसे कंथ ॥

["When you buy cattle, *kanth*, don't look at the teeth of the dun: Small knees, hooves like an egg plant, and down-curving horns – however you may buy such a one".]

There is a cart-load of information here on social customs, etiquette, in short total mannerism dominating life in good, old days. Some of these old things may seem retrograde to us now. The *ghunghat* (veil) for women, for instance, was seen as an *abhushana* (ornament) then but it is a social evil, a big roadblock to their progress now. Each age has its own rules.

Our life is changing at a stupendous speed these days. Many things, operations and phenomena of yester years are becoming obsolete almost everyday. And with each thing that goes also goes some part of our language. For instance, with the exit of old technique of irrigation by wells, over one hundred words have gone away from our lexicon. That's a big loss to our language, history and heritage.

This book, I am happy to note, is a big help in checking the problem. It preserves for us our *bhasha sampada* (language wealth) and historical and cultural heritage.

I commend its publication and recommend its wider use.



(Bhupinder Singh Hooda)

Chief Minister,
Haryana

Chandigarh
May 9, 2007

PREFACE

by Dr. G. Prasanna Kumar, IAS
Director General, HIPA

The Centre for Studies of Haryana History, Culture and Social Development was created in the Haryana Institute of Public Administration with the objective of conducting research into various aspects of Haryana's development over the years. With this broad objective in mind, the Centre has embarked upon a series of activities, the starting point of which is the compilation of historical and cultural literature on Haryana. This is indeed a mammoth task, but with the help and contribution from all those interested in preserving Haryana's glorious past, we are confident of achieving the targets we have set for ourselves.

Haryanavi as a language has not been given the rightful place in Haryana's cultural history, probably since it is considered a mere dialect of Hindi or because it is not uniform throughout the state. Due to lack of patronage and disuse, much of the beautiful vocabulary and phraseology of Haryanavi Language have been lost or corrupted over the years. If this trend is allowed to continue, Haryanavi could even become a dead language and generations to come would not even know what they have lost. They would have lost a part of their rich culture, history and heritage.

The 'Haryanavi-English Dictionary' is one such forgotten wealth of Haryana, which the Centre has resurrected from the past and brought to the present. It may not be a fully comprehensive glossary of the present Haryanavi language, but it will definitely give an insight into the richness of the language and its variety. Haryana Institute of Public Administration takes pride in presenting the Dictionary

before the Haryanavis with the promise that more such offerings are on the anvil.

We shall welcome suggestions and comments on our venture.

Gurgaon
April 22, 2007

Dr. G. Prasanna Kumar
Director General,
Haryana Institute of Public
Administration, Gurgaon

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----|
| Foreword by Shri Bhupinder Singh Hooda Chief Minister, Haryana | 7 |
| Preface by Dr. G. Prasanna Kumar, IAS Director General, HIPA | 9 |
| 1. Introductory Note by the Editor | 13 |
| PART ONE | |
| 2. Introduction by E. Joseph, ICS | 23 |
| 3. Grammatical Notes | 27 |
| 4. Haryanavi-English Dictionary | 47 |
| PART TWO | |
| 5. English-Haryanavi Dictionary | 179 |

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

by Prof. K.C. Yadav

I

According to a recent count, there are 6,912 languages spoken throughout the world. Of these, 2,269 have their origin in Asia, 2,092 in Africa, 1,310 in Oceania Pacific and 1,002 in Americas. Surprisingly, Europe, the so-called 'First World', has made the least contribution to the language resource of the world – it has given us only 239 languages.

Asia's contribution, as the above account shows, is indeed immense. The continent has not only given the maximum number of languages but it has also given some of the best and the richest languages. India's contribution in this respect is quite enviable. We have 18 well developed scheduled languages being used by our people. Now each of these languages has many variants – Hindi, for instance, has 39 variants, Telugu 3, Bengali 2, Punjabi 2 and so on. According to the latest count by the Anthropological Survey of India, the scheduled languages and their variants, etc. come to over 325 in all.

In Haryana, we use six variants of Hindi, which have come from a long evolutionary process (see Table 1).

The **Bangru**, also called Jatu or Haryanavi, is important dialect. It is spoken by a large number of people living in the area bounded by the district of Ambala in the north, by Gurgaon in the south, by the river Yamuna in the east, and by the Bagri-speaking belt of the Hisar and Sirsa districts in the west. It is a form of Western Hindi, influenced in its vocabulary by *Khari* Hindi, Urdu and at places even Punjabi. It is strongly affected in its grammar by Ahirwati. It is known by several names: in Hisar, Sirsa and Bhiwani it is called

Specimen

Ek admi ka dwai beta he. Unte lalre-ne bap-te kahyo 'ki, Bhai hamare batke phissa bat diyo'. Jab-to woi-ku bat diyo. Thore din pichhe sab dhan le ke woho larika pardes chaldiyo. Aur wah apno khoti sangat men ura diyo.

Ahirwati is spoken in the district of Rewari, Mahendragarh, a part of Gurgaon, and a small part of Bhiwani. It gets its name from Ahirs who are in preponderance in this locale. A specimen from Rewari will give an idea as to what type of dialect is this:

Specimen

Ek sakas-ke do beta tha. Un-mah-tai chhotno bap tai bolyo 'ak, bapu mal ko bat jo mu-ne dinu hoy so de-do'. Jab-u-ne wo mal-ke bat jis tarah kahyo-tho us-i-tarah bat-diyo. Thora din pichhe chhota beto saglo mal jama-kar-ke pardes-ne chalo-gayo. Une wathai apnu dhan badchalni me kho-diyo.

In its grammar, Ahirwati does not differ much from Mewati. It is in fact a stepping stone between the Mewati and Bangru.⁹

Mewati is spoken in the district of Mewat, and some parts of Faridabad and Gurgaon districts. Surrounded by several dialects, it is in fact a border dialect, which represents Rajasthani fading off into the Braj. There is some influence of Ahirwati, too, on it. The specimen of the dialect is as follows:

Specimen

Ek admi-ke dwai beta he. Unte lohre-ne bap-te koho 'ki, bhai hamare bat-ke-hissa de deyo. Sab dhan le-ke lohrro larika pardes-ku chal diyo. Aur wah apono mal khoti sangat me luta diyo.

Bagri, a form of Rajasthani, is also spoken here in some parts of Hisar and Sirsa adjoining Rajasthan and some parts of Loharu and Dadri tahsils of Bhiwani district. This dialect

was brought here in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries by Jats who migrated from Rajasthan. A specimen of the dialect is given below:

Specimen

Ek raja tho, Vi ne sahu kar kane das-pach krur rupaiyo dekhi aur sunho. Vi raja-ke man-me esi-k ai ki, i-ra rupaiya khosna चाहिये, Esi tajwiz su lena चाहिये ki i-hu broo bi malum na deve.

The dialect is a great deal akin to the Rajasthani spoken in Bikaner district—difference being only a little due to the influence of the Bangru and Punjabi on it.

Though the six dialects have, as indicated above, their separate identities, yet, as they emerge from the same source, in their grammar and basic structure they are not very much different from each other. Their vocabularies, coming from the same source, aren't different from each other. For these reasons, and because of the great preponderance of its speakers living in a majority of districts in the state, the Bangru has been broadly styled as Haryanavi.

II

E. Joseph, the compiler of this work was the deputy commissioner of district Rohtak from 1910 to 1912. A highly intelligent and resourceful officer, he was deeply interested in the life and culture of our people. He was proficient in many European and Indian languages. His knowledge of Haryanavi, as the present work shows, was superb.

There is no reference anywhere as to when Joseph started working on his 'glossary project' and when did he complete it. Since the work was published in the 1910 (vol. VI, no. 12) issue of the *Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, New Series, Calcutta, it can be guessed that Joseph had taken it up soon after he took up his assignment in April 1910 and completed it in a couple of months. An incredible

feat, indeed! He must have burnt a lot of his mid-night oil and apart from Dewan Chand, Settlement Qanungo, Rohtak, he might have employed quite a few knowledgeable men, too, to do the work expeditiously. In any case, whatever it was, Joseph has given us a wonderful thing the like of which we have not been able to produce so far.

III

The book is divided into three parts: part 1 deals with grammar, part II with Haryanavi-English dictionary, and part III with English-Haryanavi dictionary. Each word is explained here at length in beautiful English, which only Joseph, an enlightened Englishman, could have done. In case of some complex words, he has given proverbs (some 200 in all*) to make them intelligible. Apart from giving us the exact meanings of words, these proverbs serve many other purposes. Some of them have a scientific bearing: one proverb, for instance, tells about the right time to plough, right time to sow and right time to harvest. Another one explains the system of proper rotation of crops. Yet another gives the delta of water required for each crop. There are many proverbs guiding how to go about buying bullocks, etc. In some others, social and cultural life is figuratively depicted.

Thus, besides being a lexicon, this work is a very useful source of Haryana's history of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

IV

Origin, growth and development of a language is a long process. Sometimes, a language may take thousands of years to become a fully developed language. But demise of a language is not a time-taking process: population movements, cultural upheavals, wars, economic disasters,

*. Some proverbs have not been included here because of their irrelevance in the present times.

natural calamities, etc. can harm them in no time. Because of some of these reasons, experts say, almost half of the world languages are endangered. That is a bad situation, for with each lost language a valuable chunk of our treasure-trove of knowledge goes. We get poorer.

Recently some scholars in Haryana have found that our language wealth is facing a serious crisis. Under the impact of modernism, we are neglecting our language. A good part of our vocabulary is already dead. Take, for instance, the following word – rain. The present dictionary informs us that even simple village folks in Haryana had, some decades ago, about 13 words in their vocabulary with which they could define the types of rain:

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|---------------------|
| A few drops | : | बुन्दा-बांदी |
| Light rain | : | चादरभीज |
| A little more | : | लत्तानिचोड़ |
| Drizzle rain (more) | : | दोमड़ा |
| Good rain | : | खुडवाणी |
| Heavy rain | : | क्यारीभर |
| Still heavier | : | डोलातोड़ / नाकेतोड़ |
| Still heavier | : | ढीतोड़ |
| Any very heavier down pour | : | ठाड़ीरो |
| Steady, straight rain | : | कन्यावाणी |
| Drenching, straight rain | : | मूसलाधार |
| Over-spread rain | : | देसाभरण / सरवत्तर |
| Winter rain | : | मेहवट / मावट |

How many of these words are we familiar with today? Hardly two or three – बुन्दा-बांदी, मूसलाधार, etc. That's all.

Impoverishment of vocabulary means heading towards a linguistic cemetery. This is a dangerous process. If a language or a part of it goes, we not only suffer at the level of articulation but also lose a part of our culture, history and heritage. We dry our knowledge source. This is precisely the reason that we hear the wiseheads saying that a language

should be carefully tended and properly protected, like a delicate orchard from improprieties and any onslaught that can cause it injury. That is the way we tend and protect our language wealth and enrich our society and culture. The present dictionary will, I am sure, help us in doing this important work.

Gurgaon
April 2, 2007

K.C. Yadav

PART ONE
HARYANAVI-ENGLISH
DICTIONARY

INTRODUCTION

by E. JOSEPH, ICS

The language spoken by the Rohtak Jats is called by themselves Jatu. One and the same language, with dialectical differences, almost imperceptible from village to village, is spoken throughout the Bangar or highlands lying between the Khadir of the Jamuna on the east and the Hisar-Haryana¹ tract on the west. The language is variously known in different parts as Bangaru, Jatu or Harianai². In Haryana it is called, appropriately enough, Deswali or Desari....

The language is in reality a dialect of western Hindi, modified on the one hand by the disturbing influences of Punjabi in the north and on the other by the Ahirwati dialect of Gurgaon in the south, which is classed in Dr. Grierson's *Linguistic Survey* as a form of the Mewati dialect of Rajasthani³. In Rohtak itself there is little of the former influence⁴, but the moment the town of Jhajjar is passed, we find the Jats of the south affected by Ahirwati into which their speech rapidly merges. The distinguishing mark of the change, which at once arrests attention, is the substitution of o for final a. If an Ahir of Jhajjar or his Jat neighbour wishes to say that there has been a fine crop of

-
1. In early British official documents and writings the Hisar-Sirsa tract is erroneously called the 'Haryana tract'. Here the compiler means 'Hisar-Sirsa tract. Editor.
 2. That is, Haryanavi. Editor.
 3. Mewati and Ahirwati are two distinctly separate language. Editor
 4. Dr. Grierson has been good enough to supply me with a MS. copy of his grammatical notes on the Bangaru of Karnal and Patiala (Narwana), which will appear in vol. Ix (1) of the *Linguistic Survey*. It is remarkable how much more the speck of this tract is affected by Punjabi forms than that of Rohtak. (E.J.).

bulrush millet, he will say, "*baro achho bajro huo*." With this dialect the following pages have nothing to do, though it is probable that some words have crept into the glossary, which are not spoken in the north of the district. It is extraordinary how local are particular words, even particular forms of speech. Had I had the leisure I would have collected all the words in one particular village, but I have been obliged to compile them as I marched hither and thither through the district. The grammatical notes have in fact been recorded at Sampla.

English officers who serve in Rohtak generally find the dialect difficult to understand and tiresome to acquire. Probably the bulk of Indian officers do so too, and certainly the Mohammedans who do not belong to the neighbourhood do so. The reason of this lies in the neglect of Sanskrit and Hindi that is nowadays so prevalent. We are nurtured on the Persianised Urdu of the *Munshi*, and the language of the Higher Standard Hindustani is the polished language of Delhi city. Nothing is more useless for an understanding of the thought and wants of the villagers. At the present moment there is but one officer in the Punjab Commission who has passed the higher standard in Sanskrit and three who have satisfied the same test in Hindi, and not one of those three is a member of the Indian Civil Service. I have often regretted for my own sake the absence of a compulsory test in Hindi.

The object of the present notes is an attempt to simplify the work of the Englishmen who will serve in Rohtak in the future. It has perplexed me considerably to know how best to do this. One method that suggested itself was to record only such words as were to be found in no standard dictionary or were omitted from a given standard dictionary such as that of Platt's. Even the latter of these alternatives seemed open to considerable inconvenience,

and doubts again arose how slight a modification of form would entitle a word to inclusion in the glossary. Another course was to make a frank revelation of the extent of my own ignorance and to record only such words as were new to myself. It would be a bold assumption however – and, I trust, a groundless one – to suppose that all future officers would be as ignorant of Hindi as I was when I came to the district: it seemed on the other hand conceivable that a few might be even more stupendously ignorant. Ultimately I have attempted to include all the words in common use in Rohtak, which so far as I knew were not in common use among educated Indians. The Hindi words are either 'tatsamas' borrowed direct from Sanskrit or 'tadbhavas', which have come into the language through Prakrit.

Not all the words, however, are in common use, for I have tried, whenever quoting a proverb or verse, to include every strange word in it, and there are some, which are hardly known outside the quotation. On the other hand, there are doubtless many instances of omission of words in common use. These I hope will be supplied by some future district officers⁵. They must be written from the speech, proverbs or songs of the people, for the language has no literature.

I have divided my notes into three parts. The first is grammatical and assumes on the part of the reader a knowledge of Hindustani grammar. I have thought it unnecessary to repeat forms that are identical with the latter. The second is the Jatu-English glossary, and here I have followed Mr. O'Brien's original model in his *Glossary of the Multani Language*, interpolating proverbs and riddles in illustration of the words. Of the utility of the third part, or English-Jatu, I am more doubtful, but I have compiled it

5. Regrettably, it has not happened so far. Editor

chiefly to aid in the identification of a word whose meaning, but not its exact form, has been grasped on first hearing. I am indebted for much assistance to Munshi Diwan Chand, Settlement Qanungo, without the aid of whose quick ear I should have been at a loss to render the spoken language correctly.

E. Joseph

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

Notation and Pronunciation

The alphabet employed is the ordinary Nagri, and the system of transliteration employed is in almost every case that is adopted in every Hindi grammar or dictionary. The only points calling for remark are that 'n' is used both for न and ण: that the nasalized vowel, which is symbolized in Hindi by the addition of a dot over the vowel affected is written by me as *n*; that the *ng* of the English word sing is represented by ङ and transliterated by *ng*; that श is transliterated by *sh*; that ष has not been employed.

I have not attempted to try and express the sound of the language by taking any further liberties with the alphabet. Minute variations in the value of different letters between Jatu and Urdu* can only be acquired by first-hand acquaintance.

The most marked characteristic of the speech is its broadness. Almost every initial *a* becomes *achha*; *achha* becomes *achha*; it is more than this, for the language is spoken with a drawl and *aachha* more nearly represents the sound. The same characteristic is often observed in non-initial 'a' sounds; e.g., "to-morrow" is not *kal* but nearer to काल *kal*, as I have written it; yet it is not quite that, that being the sound of the words that mean 'time' or 'death' and 'famine'.

Similarly *jamna*, 'to be born' becomes जामना *jamna*; *chalna*, to go', beomes चलना *chalna*, etc.

Even other vowels than 'a' undergo this change, e.g., *pichhe*, 'behind', is in Jatu पाछे *pachhe*. Simialr changes in the

* Also in Hindi.

direction of broad speech may be seen in the use of सूधा *sudha* = 'simple', for *sidha* and ऊठना – *uthna* = 'to get up', for *uthna*.

Another change that is sometimes observed is that of into I as खला *khala*, 'standing', of *khara*.

A. DECLENSION OF THE SUBSTANTIVE

1. SUFFIXES

The termination of the agent case is ने *ne* as in Urdu*, and of the genitive का *ka*, declining as in Urdu*.

The termination of the dative case is not को *ko* but ने *ne*. The termination of the ablative is ते *te* or के धोरे *ke dhore* *te*: 'in', as in Urdu*, is में *men*: 'on' is पे *pe*, not as in Urdu*. The accusative takes the form either of the nominative or of the dative.

Note

- (1). The fact that accusative and agent case may both end in ने *ne* gives rise to considerable confusion. Both the subject and the object of the verb may have the same termination in the same sentence, e.g.;

मने साहिब ने मार्या } I beat the Sahib.
Manne sahib ne marya.

Ordinarily the difficulty is avoided by using the nominative form of the accusative when the verb is transitive and of such a tense as to require its subject to be in the agent case, and the dative form of the accusative when the verb is intransitive or of such a tense of a transitive verb that it has its subject in the nominative case; for example,

मैं साहिब ने मार्या } The Sahib beat me
Main sahib ne marya.

* Also in Hindi.

or

छोरा साहिब ने पकड़या } The Sahib seized the
Chhora sahib ne pakarya. } boy.

मन्ने पोलीस पाकड़ के ले गयी } The Police arrested
Manne polis pakar ke le gayi. } and took me off.

or

छोरे ने पोलीस ले गयी } The Police took the
Chhore ne polis le gayi. } boy off.

The ambiguity and its solution is well seen in the following sentence:

जे मैं सांप ने न मारता तो मैं सांप ने खा लिया होता *je main sanp ne na marta to main sanp ne kha liya honta.*

If I had not killed the snake, the snake would have bitten me.

- (2) *Dhore* is the equivalent of the Urdu *pas*, e.g.,

छोरे के धोरे } In the child's
Chhora ke dhore. } possession.

मेरे धोरे } With me.
Mere dhore.

In the true ablative with the sense of 'form', there is no difference between *mere te*, and *mere dhore te liya*. When the sense of the ablative is 'by', *dhore te* will not be used, e.g., I cannot do it is *mere te nahin ho sake*.

- (3) There are certain peculiar uses of the genitive:

- (a) With the verb 'marna' in the sense of 'to strike' the object of the verb is put in the form of the masculine inflected genitive, for example:

मने इस छोरे (छोरी) के मार्या } I hit this boy
Manne is chhore (chhori) ke marya. } (or girl).

| | | |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| मने इस के लाठी मारी | } | I hit him with a stick. |
| Manne is ke lathi mari. | | |
| मने इस के थपड़ मार्या | } | I slapped him. |
| Manne is ke thapar marya. | | |

- (b) The same form of genitive is used where in Urdu* *us ke pas* is used; for example, the answer to the question "Have you seen my horse?" or "my mare?" is respectively

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| मन्ने इस पाली के देखा | } | "I saw it with this herdsman". |
| Manne is pali ke dekhyā. | | |
| मन्ने इस पाली के देखी | } | |
| Manne is pali ke dekhi. | | |

- (c) In the phrase इस के घर को कौन जाने. *Is ke ghar ko kaun jane*, referring to God, = "who knows the secrets of his house?" – the invariable reply to a question regarding the likelihood of rain, etc. – it is probable that some word as *bat* is understood.

- (d) इब के – *Ib ke* = this year, पुर के – *Pur ke* = Last year. Here साल – *Sal* is understood.

- (4) In the dative of direction, the suffix is often omitted, e.g., गाम गया *gam giya* = He has gone to the village. कलकत्ता गया *Calcutta giya* = He has gone to Calcutta.

2. INFLEXION OF THE NOUN PROPER

- 3). The departures from Urdu here are:

- (a) In masculine and feminine nouns the oblique plural terminates in आँ *an* instead of in ओँ *on*.
 (b) In feminine nouns the nominative form of the plural is the same as that of the singular and is not inflected.

* Also in Hindi.

Examples

| | | | |
|------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Masculine | chhora, | bulad, | babu, |
| | boy. | bullock. | father. |
| Vocative | ऐ छोरे | ऐ रे बुलद | ऐ बाबू |
| Singular | e chhore. | ere bulad. | e babu. |
| Oblique | छोरे | बुलद | बाबू |
| Singular | chhore. | bulad. | babu. |
| Nominative | छोरे | बुलद | बाबू |
| Plural | chhore. | bulad. | babu. |
| Vocative | ए छोर्यो | ऐ रे बुलदो | |
| Plural | e chhoryo. | ere bulado. | |
| Oblique | छोरां | बुलदां | बाबूयां |
| Plural | chhoran. | Buladan. | Babuan. |
| Feminine | chhori, girl. | bir, woman. | babu, wife. |
| Vocative | ऐ छोरी | | |
| Singular | e chhori. | | |
| Oblique | छोरी | बीर | बहू |
| Singular | chhori. | bir. | bahu. |
| Nominative | छोरी | बीर | बहू |
| Plural | chhori. | bir. | bahu. |
| Vocative | ए छोर्यो | | |
| Plural | e chhoryo. | | |
| Oblique | छोरां | बीरां | बहूयां |
| Plural | chhoran. | biran. | bahuan. |

NOTES

- (1) In one word there appears to be a pure locative case.
 घरां जा – *gharan ja* = go home.
 This termination does not appear to occur in any other word.
 (2) The vocative plural of babu does not exist, as no one man can call more than one father: not are vocatives used in *bir* woman or *bahu* wife: more polite forms of address are employed.

B. DECLENSION OF THE SUBSTANTIVE

4). The Personal Pronouns.

These differ considerably from Urdu*, and will be given in full. The use of the alternative forms of the accusative has already been explained.

It should here be noticed that the personal pronouns afford the only instance of the apparent omission of *ने* in the agent case. Probably in the singular it is absorbed in the final letter of *main* I: in the case of the 2nd person singular and of the plural of both pronouns it survives in the final letter of the inflected form of the agent case.

| 1st Person | | |
|------------|--|--|
| | Singular | Plural |
| Nom. | मैं main = I | हम ham = we |
| Acc. | मैं, मन्ने main, manne = me. | हम, हमने – ham, hamne = us. |
| Agent | मैं, मन्ने main, manne = I. | हमां, हमने – haman, ham ne = we |
| Gen. | मेरा – mera = my (declining as in Urdu) | महारा – mahara = our (declining as in Urdu). |
| Dat. | मन्ने – manne = to me. | हमने – ham ne = to us. |
| Abl. | मेरे ते – mere te. } मेरे धोरे ते – } from mere } or by hore te. } me. मत्ते – matte } | महारे ते – mhare te. } महारे धोरे ते – } from mahare } or by dhore te. } us. हम ते – ham te. } |

* Also in Hindi.

2nd Person

| | Singular | Plural |
|-------|---|--|
| Nom. | तु तुं tu-tun = thou. | तुम tum* = you. |
| Voc. | तु तुं tu-tun = thou. | तुम, tum = ye. |
| Acc. | तु तुं तन्ने tu-tun-tanne = thee. | तुम or तुन्ने tum, tumne = you. |
| Agent | तैं तन्ने tain, tanne = thou. | तुमां or तुन्ने tuman, tumne = you. |
| Gen. | तेरा – tera = thy (declining as in Urdu) | थारा – thara = your (declining as in Urdu*). |
| Dat. | तन्ने tanne = to thee. | तुन्ने tum ne = to you. |
| Abl. | तेरे ते – tere te. } तेरे धोरे ते – } from tere } or by dhore te. } thee. तत्ते – tatte } | महारे ते – mhare te. } थारे धोरे ते – } from thare } or by dhore te. } you. तुम ते – tum te. } |

5). Demonstrative Pronouns

The most marked difference between the demonstrative pronouns in Jatu and in Urdu* is that in the former there is a distinct form for the feminine singular nominative.

योह, Yoh = this, he, she, it.

| | Singular | Plural |
|------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Nom. | योह – yoh, mas. = he or this. | ये – ye = they or these. |

* The pronunciation of tum all through is almost nearer tam than tum. (E.J.).

* Also in Hindi.

| | | |
|---------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | याह – yah, fem. = she or this. | |
| Acc. a. | As nominative. | ये – ye. |
| b. | इन ने – in ne. | इन ने – in ne. |
| Agent | इस ने – is ne. | इन ने – in ne. |
| | इन ने – in ne. | |
| Gen. | इस का – is ka. | इन का – in ka. |
| | इन का – in ka. | |
| Dat. | इन ने – in ne. | इन ने – in ne. |
| Abl. | इन ते – in te. | इन ते – in te. |
| | इन धोरे ते – in dhore te. | इन धोरे ते – in dhore te. |

ओह, Oh = that, he, she, it.

| | Singular | Plural |
|---------|---|---|
| Nom. | ओह, oh, mas. = he or that. वह, wah, fem. = she or that. | वे – we: they or those. |
| Acc. a. | As nominative. | वे – we. |
| b. | उस ने – us ne. | उन ने – un ne. |
| Agent, | उस ने – us ne. | उन ने – un ne. |
| Gen. | उस का – us ka. | उन का – un ka. |
| Dat. | उस ने – us ne. | उन ने – un ne. |
| Abl. | उस ते – us te. उस धोरे ते – us dhore te. | उन ते – un te. उन धोरे ते – un dhore te. |

6). The Relative Pronoun

जो, Jo = who, which, what, he who, etc.

| | Singular | Plural |
|---------|------------------|----------------------|
| Nom. | जो – jo. | जो – jo.. |
| Acc. a. | जो – jo. | जो – jo. |
| b. | जिस ने – jis ne. | जिस जिस ने – jis jis |

| | | |
|---------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | जिन ने – jin ne. | ne. |
| Oblique | जिन or जिस – jin | जिस जिस – jis jis, |
| Cases | or jis; | the suffixes |
| | the suffixes | throughout as |
| | throughout as | before. |
| | in the demonstrative | |
| | pronouns. | |

Note:

- (1) In the singular *jin* is the more characteristic form, but the form of the plural shows that *jis* is also good Jatu.
- (2) In the plural instead of the distributive form *jis jis*, *jin* is sometimes heard, but this appears to be an exotic form introduced from Urdu*.

7). The Correlative Pronoun

ओह, Oh is preferred to सो *so*.

Note: In the adverbial construction *जिब jib* (then) is the invariable correlative of *जिब jib* (when)

8). The Interrogative Pronouns

कौन, *Kaun*, 'who', 'which'?

The singular exactly follows the declension of *jo*, the relative pronoun; the oblique cases being either *कीं kin* or *किस kis*. The plural also follows the same 'rule' with this difference that *कीं कीं kin kin* is used as well as *किस kis kis*.

के, *Ke*, what.

| | |
|------------|--------------------|
| Nominative | के – ke. |
| Accusative | के – ke. |
| Genitive | क्या का – kyan ka. |

* Also in Hindi.

9). The Indefinite Pronouns

कोई, *Koi* = some, someone, any.

The accusative is either कोई *koi* or किससे *ne kis se ne*. The oblique cases are किससे *kis se* with the usual suffixes.

Note

- (1) In the agent case where a negative follows the suffix ने *ne*, the latter is almost assimilated with the pronoun as

किस्सां न कहा } No one said it.
Kissan na kaha.

- (2) For the Urdu* *kisi na kisi*, Jatu employs किस्से ते किस्से = *kisse te kisse*, or still more emphatically किस्से ते किस्से हो = *kisse te kisse ho*.

- (3) The plural exists in the nominative *koi* only.
 कुछ *kuchh*, 'something', 'anything'.

This presents no difference, but वास्ता न *wasta na* is far commoner and more idiomatic than *kuchh nahin*.

10. Adverbs

So far as syntax is concerned, adverbs call for no remark. But their form, is in many cases very different in Jatu; e.g.,-

| | | | | |
|--------------------|----|-------|----|---------|
| to-morrow or | -- | काल | -- | kal. |
| yesterday | | | | |
| yes | -- | हम्बे | -- | hambe. |
| at the side, near | -- | घोरे | -- | dhore. |
| behind, after | -- | पाछे | -- | pachhe. |
| till, until | -- | लुग | -- | lug. |
| now | -- | इब | -- | ib. |
| then (correlative) | } | जिब | -- | jib |
| when - (relative) | | | | |

※ Also in Hindi.

| | | | | |
|----------|----|-------|--------|------------|
| when? | -- | कद | -- | kad. |
| where? | -- | कड़े | -- | kare. |
| whither? | } | -- | कित | -- kit. |
| | | -- | कड़े | -- kare. |
| | | -- | कितोड़ | -- kitor. |
| | | -- | कींघे | -- kinghe. |
| here | } | -- | अड़े | -- are. |
| | | -- | आड़े | -- are. |
| hither | } | -- | इत | -- it. |
| | | -- | इत | -- it. |
| | | -- | इंघे | -- inghe. |
| there | } | -- | उत | -- ut. |
| | | -- | ऊड़े | -- ure. |
| thither | } | -- | औन | -- aun. |
| | | -- | उत | -- urt. |
| thus, so | -- | न्युं | -- | nyun. |

11. The Verb - Active Voice

The Infinitive

The uninflected infinitive ends, as in Urdu*, with ना *na*, e.g.,-

साच बोला आछा से } It is best to speak
 Sach bolna achha se. } the truth.

The inflected infinitive is formed by dropping the final letter of the termination, and adding, when euphony demands it, a short 'a' before the now final *n*, e.g.,-

पीवन के लाइक } Fit to drink.
 Piwan ke laik. }

※ Also in Hindi.

खान जोग } Fit to eat.
Khan jog.

मरनआला, Maranala = About to die.
ऐह जाअनआला, Eh ja'anala = Eh, you on the road.

12. The Future Participle

The future participle is formed by adding the termination *ala* to the inflected infinitive, e.g.,-

कर्ना, karna = To do.
कर्नआला, karnala = About to do.
मर्ना, marna = To die.
मरनआला, maranala = About to die.

13. The Present Participle is as in Urdu*.

The verb आना *Ana* – to come – has, however, a curious form in आम्ता *Amta*. आम्ते *Amte* is equivalent to the Urdu* *ataate*; and – आम्ते ही *Amte hi* = immediately on arrival.

14. The Conjunctive Participle is as in Urdu*.

15. The Past Participle

In forming the past participle, there is interpolated between the root and final *a* of the termination a sound almost amounting to *i*, but not quite so distinct. It may be represented by *y*.

| | | Examples | |
|------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Infinitive | | Past Participle | |
| मर्ना | – marna – | to die – | मर्या – marya |
| माना | – mana – | to kill, – | मार्या – marya |
| | | beat | |
| फेटना | – phetna – | to – | फेट्या – phetya |
| | | meet | |

* Also in Hindi.

सीमना – simna – to sew – सीम्या – simya
गाड़ना – gadna – to – गाड़या – gadya
bury
कर्ना – karna – to do – कर्या – karya
ठाना – thanna – to – ठान्या – thanya
determine
होना – hona – to be – हुआ – hua
देना – dena – to give – दिया – diya
लेना – lena – to take – लिया – liya
जाना – jana – to go – गया – giya

16. The Imperative

The singular imperative is, as in Urdu*, the plain root of the Verb, e.g., मार – *mar* = beat!

The plural imperative either takes the Urdu* form मारो *maro*, or the Urdu* precative form with a slight difference of intonation as मार्यो, *maryo*. The difference in use between these appears to be two-fold.

The precative form is more distant, and future; the imperative form more immediate. The imperative form again would be used to a junior or to a low-caste person, while to a senior the precative form may be used, even of immediate action.

The Urdu* precative form in – 'iye', e.g., *kariye*, is not used in Jatu.

17. The Aorist Tense

This differs from Urdu* in the form of the first person plural, which ends in आं *an*, e.g., -

| | | Singular | Plural | |
|----------|----------------|----------|--------|------------|
| मैं करूँ | – main karun – | हम कराँ | – | ham karan. |
| तु करे | – tu kare – | तुम करो | – | tum karo. |
| ओह करे | – oh kare – | वे करें | – | we karen. |

* Also in Hindi.

Note:

- (1) These terminations correspond exactly to those of the Auxiliary Verb, which is conjugated below.
- (2) In the verb जाना, *jana* the first person singular is जाँ, *jan* as well as जाऊ, *jaun*.

18. The Auxiliary Verb

| Present | | | |
|----------|------------|----------|------------|
| Singular | | Plural | |
| मैं सूँ | – main sun | – हम साँ | – ham san. |
| तु से | – tu se | – तुम सो | – tum so. |
| ओह से | – oh se | – वे सें | – we sen. |

Past

Same as Urdu*, with the exception that the feminine plural is often थी *thi* as singular, and not थीं *thin*.

19. The Indefinite Present Tense

This tense never takes the Urdu* form, which is compounded of the imperfect participle and the present Auxiliary Verb, e.g., *main karta hun*.

The body exception to this rule appears to occur in the negative phrase मैं नहीं जान्ता, *main nahin janta*, which is probably an introduction from Urdu*.

The present tense is either –

- (a) The aorist alone.
- (b) The aorist compounded with the present auxiliary.
Thus 'I am doing it' is मैं करूँ सूँ *main karun sun* or मैं करूँ *main karun*; "We are going" is हम चलाँ साँ, *ham chalan san* or हम चलाँ *ham chalan*, just as in Urdu* 'I am going' is *main jata hun* or *main jata*. This tense

× Also in Hindi.

has the indefinite value of the Urdu* *main jata hun* = 'I am going'.

20. The Definite Present Tense

To avoid the possible futurity of the above tense, and to indicate that the action is at the moment of speech in course of fulfillment the compound tense formed the root of the verb, combined with the past participle of रहना *rahna*, and the present auxiliary verb, is employed.

| Singular | | Plural | |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| मैं कर रिहा सूँ | main kar riha sun. | हम कर, रिहे साँ | ham kar rihe san. |
| तु कर रिहा से, | tu kar riha se. | तुम कर, रिहे सो, | ham kar rihe so. |
| ओह कर रिहा से, | oh kar riha se. | वे कर, रिहे सें, | oh kar rihe sen. |

= I (etc.) am actually doing in now.

Note: if the auxiliary is omitted, the present significance is changed to a perfect, e.g., आ रहे आ रिहा *oh a riha* means not 'he is coming', but 'he has come'.

21. The Future

The future is formed, as in Urdu* by the addition of the declinable suffix गा *ga* to the aorist. It follows that the first person plural is करांगे *karange*, and not करेंगे, *kareng*.

22. The Past Imperfect

Just as the indefinite present is compounded of the auxiliary present and the aorist, and not as in Urdu* of the auxiliary present and the imperfect participle, so the past imperfect is compounded of the auxiliary past

× Also in Hindi.

and the aorist, and not as in Urdu* of the auxiliary past and the imperfect participle, e.g.,-

| Singular | | Plural | |
|----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| मैं करूँ | - main | हम करां | - ham |
| था | karun tha | थे | karan |
| | | | the. |
| तु करे | - tu kare | तुम करो | - tum karo |
| था | tha | थे | the. |
| ओह | - oh kare | वे करें थे | - we Karen |
| करे था | tha | | the. |

= I (etc.) was doint it.

23. The Past Unfulfilled Conditional

The structure of this tense is the most curious in the language. It is formed by adding है *hai* for every person to the ordinary aorist.

In the correlative part of the sentence it is optional to omit the termination है *hai*, e.g., -

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Ist Singular. | जे मैं न्यूँ करूँ है तो मैं मरूँ (है) je main nyun karun hai to main marun (hai). |
| 2nd Singular. | जे तु न्यूँ करे है तो तु मरे (है) je tu nyun kare hai to tu mare (hai). |
| 3rd Singular. | जे ओह न्यूँ करे है तो ओह मरे (है) je oh nyun kare hai to oh mare (hai). |
| Ist Plural. | जे हम न्यूँ करां है तो हम मरां (है) je ham nyun karan hai to ham maran (hai). |
| 2nd Plural. | जे तुम न्यूँ करो है तो तुम मरो (है) je tum nyun karo hai to tum maro (hai). |

* Also in Hindi.

3rd Plural. जे वें न्यूँ करें है तो वे मरें (है)
je we nyun karen hai to we maren (hai).

= If I (etc.) had done so, I should have died.

Notes:

- (1) The fact that the auxiliary very is सूँ *sun* not हूँ *hun* and its 3rd person से *se* not है *hai*, and the fact that this termination is not conjugated, suggest at once that it has nothing to do with the auxiliary verb.
- (2) The same tense exists in Multani. See O'Brien's *Glossary of the Multani language*, page vii, where the termination is given as *ha* and Mr. O'Brien thought the tense was peculiar to Multani. He believed *ha* to be the substantive verb, though page v shows it is not.
- (3) Dr. Grierson, to whose notice I brought the existence of this tense, suggests that it is probably really an old future, something of the nature of -

| Singular | | Plural |
|-----------|----|---------|
| " Marihan | -- | marehai |
| " Marihai | -- | mareho |
| " Marihai | -- | marehai |

"This tense has gone through various changes of meaning "(just as the old present has become the present conditional "in Hindi), and in Kashmiri is actually a past conditional. "The *han*, *hai*, etc., is a termination, not the verb substantive, "the *h* representing an old *s* or *sh*. Thus Sanskrit *marishyami*, Prakrit *marissami*, *mahihami*, modern *marihan*." Cf. O'Brien, *op. cit.*, pp. v and vi, on the Multani future.

- (4) The ordinary Urdu* form of the past conditional is also in use, for example, –

जे आज थोड़ा पानी न होता तो तोड़ चढ़ह जाता *je aj thora pani na honta to tor charh jata* = if such a little water were not running today, it would flow up (on to the fields).

If the *aj* were omitted, the sense might equally be 'if such a little water had not been running, it would have flown up (on to the fields).'

24. The Future Conditional

Future conditionals are expressed as in Urdu*–

- (a) by the use of the aorist, when a general assertion is made, e.g., –

जे पछवा चल जाय तो समे की आस हो जाय, *je pachhwa chal jae to same ki as ho jae*. If the west wind blows, there is hope of a good year;

- (b) by the use of the future, when the future nature of the contingency has to be emphasized, e.g., –

जे तु काट लेगा तो मैं मारुंगा, *je tu kat lega to main marunga*.

If you cut it, I shall beat you.

There is, however, another form. If, in the first example above, it is desired not to express a general truth, but to indicate the fact that if only the west wind would begin to blow now, there is still hope of a good year, the *hai* will be added to the first part of the sentence as in the past conditional, e.g.,–

जे पछवा चल जाय है तो समे की आस हो जाय, *je pachhwa chal jae hai to same ke as ho jae*.

In the tense, however, the termination is apparently added only to the 3rd person singular.

※ Also in Hindi.

25. The other tenses of the active voice accord with those in use in ordinary Urdu*. The following idiomatic uses of tenses already discussed may be conveniently noted here.

(1) Uses of the Past Participle.

This is sometimes used when Urdu* would employ the inflected infinitive, e.g.,–

मरे पाछे, *mare pachhe* = After death.

उस ने गये ने कै साल हुए, *us ne gaye ne kai sal hue* = how many years is it since he went?

- (2) A contingent future is formed by repeating the aorist with a negative, e.g.,–

मैं करूँ किह न करूँ, *main karun kih na karun* = I may do it perhaps; perhaps not.

- (3) The verb लेना *lena*, added to the root of an intransitive verb itself becomes intransitive, and gives the meaning of completed action, e.g.,–

हो लिया, *ho liya* = it is finished.

आ लिया, *a liya* = he has come.

- (4) The verb रखना *rakhna* is idiomatically used as an intensive where Urdu* employs *dena*; e.g., 'to present a petition' is *arzi de-rakhna*; 'to sow cotton' is *bari bo-rakhna*; *bhej rakhna*, to send; *khol rakhna*, to open.

- (5) The past tense of the verb रहना *rahna* is used in the common phrase 'ओह रिहा *oh riha*' as 'there it is', "voila".

- (6) An inversion of the common form of the past tense is most idiomatic; e.g., "ओह गया मर *oh giya mar*" for 'oh mar giya' 'he died'. The phrase is very vivid but not used for special emphasis.

※ Also in Hindi.

- (7) In the imperative it is common to combine both negatives, i.e., the prohibitive मत with the negative ना 'मत ना चलियो *mat na chaliyo*', "don't you go".
- (8) The past tense of the verb "बैठना *baithna* to sit" is used idiomatically for 'failed', 'ceased' 'gave up', e.g., a man whose sight is failing will say of his eyes "देखन ते बैठ रिहे सें *dekhan te baith rihe sen*". Of a tree, which is dying it will be said "रूख होअन ते बैठ रिहा से *rukha hoan te baith riha se*", "the tree is ceasing to be, drying up".

The Passive Voice

26. The passive voice is formed exactly as in Urdu*, subject to the modification of form already dealt with, e.g., -

"I am being beaten" is not *main mara jata hun*, but मैं मारया जाऊँ सूँ, *main marya jaun sun*.

The best rule for the use of the passive is, however, to avoid it wherever possible, e.g., instead of saying "the tree was blown down by the wind" the Jat will either say 'the wind blew the tree down', or more probably 'the tree fell down from the wind'. Ordinarily the passive is little used, except in such phrases as मैं मारया गया, *main marya giya*.

* Also in Hindi.

अ

- अंग, *ang*, n.m., body, limb.
- अंगी, *angi*, n.f., breast covering or bodice worn by married women, "*angi gail peti, man gail beti*" a girl favours her mother as her bodice fits her bust.
- अंगूठी, *anguthi*, n.f., finger ring with jewel or other ornament.
- अकर मकर, *akar makar*, n.m., tricks, hanky-panky.
- अकीयां, *akiyan*, plural of *ak*, n.m., *calotropis procera*.
- अगेता, *ageta*, adj., early, precocious.
- अचरज, *achraj*, n.m., a wonder, a remarkable or unusual occurrence.
- अज्ञा, *ajha*, n.m., goat.
- अज्ञां, *ajhan*, n.f., she-goat.
- अटकना, *atakna*, v.a., to forbid.
- अटकल सटकल, *atkal satkal*, adv., approximately.
- अड़ंगा, *aranga*, n.m., (1) weeds; (2) a collection of things lying together as patwari's papers, zamindar's tools, clothes or utensils.
- अड़ंग बड़ंग, *arang barang*, n.m., miscellaneous, useless articles, "paraphernalia".
- अड़ांस, *arans*, n.f., (1) difficulty, complication; (2) obstacle; (3) insistence, *arans men aya*, got into a hole; *arans lana*, to insist.
- अड़ाहा *araha*, n.m., a grass preserve in the middle of cultivated fields.
- अड़े, *are*, adv., here. Cf. *are*.
- अड़क, *ark*, self-sown, run wild.
- अड़ना, *arna*, v.n., to adjoin.
- अड़सन पड़सन, *arsan parsan*, n.m., miscellaneous articles of small value as *aranga* (q.v.).
- अणआत, *an'at*, n.f., absence, lack, of anything, *an'at ke sabab*

1 अंगी गैल पेटी ।
मां गैल बेटी ।।

se 'because there was no crop' – sometimes the meaning is lack of relations. The word seems to be a corruption from *anhot*, which is from a privative and *hona*, and so means want, poverty: the particular sense can be judged from the context.

अणी, *ani*, n.f., point.

"Sel ki ani, hal ki ani, sui ki ani, kalm ki ani, "phale karm se".²

The spear's point, the plough's, the needle's, the pen's prosper by fate, i.e., success in these professions depends on fate.

अणदी, *andi*, n.f., (1) an iron band bound round the hub of the spinning wheel; (2) a similar band round the base of the plough clamping the *phali* and *panihari* (q.v.).

अत्कादशी, *atkadshi*, n.f., eleventh day of either half of the lunar month.

"Sawan badi atkadshi gan garje adhi rat.

"Piya tun ja so Malve, ham jan san Gujrai".³

"If the clouds thunder at midnight on the eleventh of the dark half of Sawan, my husband you go to Malwa, I'm off to Gujra".

A sure sign of famine.

अधकारण, *adhkaran*, n.f., half-sharer (of a woman).

अधकारी, *adhkari*, n.m., half-sharer (of a man).

अधल, *adhla*, adj., clear, distinctive, used with *pahchan*.

अनाड़ी, *anari*, adj., stupid, dense.

अनेक, *anek*, adj., many, too many.

अन्धेरा, *anghera*, adj., uninvited, unowned, having no particular business, loafing, *anghera aya*, came unasked, *anghera bachha*, a waif.

अन्त, *ant*, n.m., end, aim.

- 2 सेल की अणी, हल की अणी,
सूई की अणी, कलम की अणी, फले कर्म से ।।
3 सावण बड़ी एत्कादशी घन गर्जे आधीरात ।
पिया तू जा सो मालवे, हम जां सां गुजरात ।।

Roti ant, roti panth.

Rotiyan ne gawen sant.⁴

Bread is man's aim,

Bread his path.

अन्तर, *antar*, n.m., difference. The root idea of the word is space.

अन्तका, *antka*, adj., too much, excessive.

"Ghana na antka bolna, ghani na antki chup".

"Ghana na antka barsna, na ghani antki chup".⁵

"Nor speech nor silence to excess".

Nor rain nor sunschine to excess".

Moderation in all things.

अम्बर, *ambar*, n.m., sky.

अला, अल, *ala, ala*, n.m., a small species of mimosa.

अलु, *alu*, n.m. & f., owl.

अलेख, *alekh*, adj., invisible – an attribute of God.

अलः, *ala*, n.m., a very small fly that damages wheat.

अल्कत, *alkat*, n.f., aloofness, abhorrence; *a-khainchna* to feel abhorrence, keep oneself aloof.

अलझेड़ा, *aljhera*, n.m., disagreement, dispute.

अल्बत, *albat*, conj., however, at least.

अलबाद, *albad*, n.f., obstinacy.

अलबादी, *albadi*, adj., headstrong, obstinate – of men or animals.

अवेर, *aver*, n.m., delay.

अश्टा, *ashta*, adj., headstrong, obstinate – of men or animals.

अश्टमी, *ashtmi*, n.f., as *athen*, q.v.

असतल, *astal*, n.m., a Bairagi monastery.

असताई, *asratoi*, n.m., as *asrat*, q.v.

अह, *ah*⁶, interj., a noise made to turn bullocks in plough or cart to the right.

4 रोटी अंत, रोटी पंथ ।

रोटियां ने गावें संत ।।

5 घणा ना अन्त का बोलना, घणी ना अन्त की चुप ।

घणा ना अन्त का बरसाना, ना घणी अन्त की घूप ।।

6 The word is comprehensible even to the bullock. The moment, the ploughman says *ah*, the bullock turns right.

आ

- आंकल, *ankal*, n.m., a bull.
- आंख, *ankh*, n.m., a letter (of the alphabet), e.g., *Do ank kadna* = To write a short letter.
- आंग, *ang*, n.f., grazing fees (taken by proprietors of the village from non-owners).
- आंगल, *angal*, n.f., finger.
- आंच, *anch*, n.f., fire.
- आंट, *ant*, n.f., (1) Knot, (2) Difficulty, (3) Custom, agreement.
- आंटी, *anti*, n.f., know (poetical form of *ant*, q.v.).
- आटना, *antna*, v.a., to fill up (a tank or well, etc.).
- आंडू, *andu*, n.m., fine, strong bullock; also of an entire bull used for ploughing, not covering (used generally with *buld*, q.v.).
- आक, *ak*, n.m., *calotropis procera* – pl. *akiyan*.
- आकड़, *akar*, adj., uneven, up and down; of ground.
- आखली, *akhli*, n.f., (1) Difficulty, (2) Holes or ruts in a road.
- आगम, *agam*, n.m., (1) A shallow trench dug to carry water from village or jungle to fields; *agam ka pani* = the water which it carries; (2) Approach, futurity.
- आगमबुद्धी, *agam budhi*, n.f., wisdom.
- आछा, *achha*, adj., good; all words are lengthened like this.
- आठें, *athen*, n.f., the 8th day of either half of the lunar month.
- आथ न साथ, *ath na sath*, adj., nought, useless. Cf. 'at sixes and sevens'.
- "Kheti us ki, ap kare.
- Adhi us ki, dekhani jae.
- Aye gaye ki puchhe bat.
- Us ki kheti ath na sath".⁷
- His are the fruits of farming, who works himself.
- He gets half who goes to see.

7 खेती उसकी आप करे, आधी उसकी देखन जाय ।
आए गए को पूछे बात, उसकी खेती आथ ना साथ ॥

- He who enquires of the passers-by.
- Nought of the fruits gets he.
- आड, *ad*, n.f., (1) Prevention, obstacle; (2) Barrier; (3) Line – of *Sarson*, etc., sown up and down the wheat crop.
- आडा, *ada*, adj. & n.m., (1) Curved, crooked; (2) Reclining on side with legs drawn up.
- "Rar karo to bolo ada.
- Krit karo to rakho gada".⁸
- Would you quarrel? Speak crooked.
- Go in for business? Keep a cart.
- आडू, *aru*, adj., obstinate, quarrelsome.
- आण, *an*, n.f., anything avoided or foresworn, e.g., *daru ki an se* = wine is foresworn.
- आथम, *atham*, n.m., the west.
- आथमन, *athman*, n.m., same as *atham*, q.v.
- आथम्ना, *athamna*, adj., western.
- आथमां, *athamnan*, adv., westwards.
- आदर, *adar*, n.m., respect, honour, deference.
- आधम आध, *adham adh*, adh., half and half, equally.
- "Hal bawen, kua daen, gari adham adh".⁹
- "Left in the plough, right at the well, and half and half in the cart".
- The meaning is that in the plough the left bullock has most work, as the turns are made to the right, *vice versa* in the well: the cart goes straight, As a matter of fact, the well and plough generally work alike.
- आधी ढलें, *adhi dhalen*, n.f., a time of day, about 12 to 2 P.M.
- आनंद, *anand*, n.m., ease, pleasure, tranquility, peace, comfort.
- आर्या, *arya*, n.m., a vegetable, not unlike a small cucumber.
- आल, *al*, n.f., (1) Moisture, damp; (2) Mischief, folly.
- आला, *ala*, n.f. a hole, niche in a wall.

8 राड़ करो तो बोलो आडा, कृत करो तो राखो गाड़ा ॥
9 हल बावें, कुआ दाएँ, गाड़ी आधम-आध ॥

आल्कस, *alkas*, n.m., Laziness.

"*Alkas nind mard ne khowe.*

"*Bir ne khowe hans.*

"*Taka biaj mul ne khowe.*

"*Chor ne khowe khansi*".¹⁰

Laziness and sleep betray a man, and giggling a woman.

(Craving for) interest betrays the principal coughing the thief.

आला, *alna*, n.m., a bird's nest.

आला, *alla*, n.m., moist, damp.

आस, *as*, n.f., hope.

"*Hari kheta gabhan dhinan.*

"*Munh par jawe jib ki as*".¹¹

Green crops, a cow in calf!

When you taste, it's time to hope.

"Don't count your chickens before they are hatched".

आसंग, *asang*, n.f., strength, endeavour, courage: *himmat* of Urdu.

आसन, *asan*, n.m., a fakir's residence or a Pandit's seat or mat.

आसौज, *asauj*, n.m., the 7th month of the year, Sept. to Oct.

आसत, *asrat*, n.m., a brahmin, other than one's family, *parohit*, employed to do petty services such as cooking, etc., or engaged in a village where one is temporarily residing. The word is Sanskrit and primarily means "dependent"¹².

आसरताई, *asratat*, n.m., same as *asrat*, q.v.

आसा, *asra*, n.m., (1) Help, e.g., *malik ke asre te*, by God's help; (2) Power, *kal par gaya*. *Koi asra nahin riha*.
Famine has fallen; there is no power left in me.

10 आलकस नींद मर्द ने खोवे, बीर ने खोवे हांसी ।

टका ब्याज मूल ने खोवे, चोर ने खोवे खांसी ।।

11 हरी खेती, ग्याबण धीणा, मूह पड़े जावे जिब की आस ।।

12 Only used for a Brahmana.

इ

इंछ, *inchh*, n.f., the Baniya's account against the Zamindar of moneys paid as revenue, & c..

इकठौड़े, *ikthaur*, adj. Pl., collected together, assembled.

इत, *it*, adv., here, hither.

इब, *ib*, adv., now; *ib ke sal*, or more commonly *ib ke*, this year.

इलहान, *ilhan*, n.m., anything useless to attempt, or beyond one's capacity or position.

इस्त्री, *istri*, n.f., woman; wife.

ई

ईंघे, *inghe*, adv., hither.

ईंढी, *indhi*, n.f., a pad used in carrying water-pots on the head. "*Dabbi awe, dabbi jawe*".

"Squashed it comes, and squashed it goes" – coming and going, to and from the well, the pot rests on the pad.

ईंधन, *indhan*, n.m., fire-wood, fuel.

ईंख, *ikh*, n.m., sugar-cane.

ईंखा, *irkha*, n.f., enmity.

"*Kanchan tajna sailh sai, par tiria ka neh, main, barai irkha, Tulsi durlabh yeh*".¹³

It's easy to give up (love of) gold; but to give up the love of a woman, pride, show and enmity – Tulsi, this is hard.

उ

उघाड़ा, *ughara*, adj., naked, bare.

"*Tin ughari, sab dhakin, kar le nar bichar.*

Is gaha ne khol ke jib jaiye panhar".¹⁴

Three naked, all the rest covered: think it out, woman.

13 कन्चन तजना सहज सै, पर त्रिया का नेह ।

मान बड़ाई ईंखा, तुलसी दुर्लभ यह ।।

14 तीन उघाड़ी, सब ढकीं, कर ले नार बिचार ।

इस गाहा ने खोल के, जब जाइए पणिहार ।।

Solve this riddle, then go and fetch your water.

Answer – rafters in a roof.

उजड़, *ujar*, n.m., or n.f., a deserted village – adj., deserted.

उजाड़, *ujar*, n.m., (1) A spot exposed to injury, e.g., *meri kyari bandaran ki ujar men sai* = my field gets overrun by monkeys; (2) Jungle, deserted land.

उकसना, *uksna*, v.n., (1) To rise; (2) To be stirred, to be moved. (Of emotins).

उखल, *ukhal*, n.m., the wooden or stone mortar in which grain is crushed.

उखली, *ukhli*, n.f., a stone or wooden mortar smaller than *ukhal*, q.v.

उगाड़, *ugar*, n.m., a cattle yard, as *gher*, q.v.

उगम, *ugam*, n.m., the east.

उग्मन, *ugman*, n.m., same as *ugam*, q.v.

उग्मना, *ugmana*, adj., eastern.

उग्मनां, *ugmanan*, adv., eastwards, preceded by *te* q.v., – to the east of.

"Tin bulad, ghar men do chaki.

Ugmanan khet, Hakim ke baki".¹⁵

Three bullocks, two corn mills in the house.

A field in the east – and the Government's revenue will be in arrears.

i.e., why have an extra bullock and an extra mill, which mean waste?

If your fields is in the east, coming and going the sun will be against you.

उगाही, *ugahi*, n.f., money collected, especially the Government revenue.

उगाहना, *ugahna*, v.a., to collect (money, etc.).

उजला, *ujla*, adj., bright.

उड़ना, *udna*, v.n., to fly away.

15 तीन बुलद, घर में दो चाकी,
उगमना खेत, हाकिम की बाकी ।।

"*Thothe pachhore, ud ud ja*".¹⁶

If you winnow hollow (gram), it will all fly away.
(Waste labour, like 'ploughing the sands'.)

उत, *ut*, adv., thither.

उत्तर, *uttar*, n.m., answer.

उतर्ना, उतर जाना, *utarna, utar jana*, v.n., to die.

उत्तम, *uttam*, adj., exalted.

उत्र, *utr*, n.m., north.

उत्रा, *utra*, adj., northern.

उत्राई, *utrai*, adj. or n.f., north wind.

उत्राहा, *utranha*, adj., northern.

उत्राहां, *utranhan*, adv., northwards.

उदेस, *udes*, n.f., a form of salutation to *kanpharas*, q.v.

उध, *udh*, n.f., noise, uproar, bickering.

उधम, *udham*, n.f., same as *udh*, q.v.

उधलना, *udhalna*, v.n., to elope.

उन्मन, *unman*, n.m., cloud.

उन्मान सुन्मान, *unman sunman*, adv., approximately.

उपंग, *upang*, adj., footless, crippled, lame; so depending upon others.

उपजना, *upajna*, v.n., to spring up, germinate, grow.

उपाओ, *upao*, n.m., remedy.

उपदेश, *upadesh*, n.m., exhortation.

"*Auron ke updes par, sabhi guru bharpur.*

Apne apne mukh par, sabhi ke dhul".¹⁷

In exhorting others all men are full-blown saints.

But every man has dust upon his own face.

i.e., all men can see the mote in their brothers' eyes, but not the beam in their own.

उप्राहन, *uprahan*, n.m., high barren land, whose rain water

16 थोथे पिछोड़े, उड़-उड़ जा ।

17 औरों के उपदेश पर, सभी गुरु भरपूर ।
अपने-अपने मुख पर, सभी के धूल ।।

is drained into a tank or less commonly into cultivated lands; *johar ka uprahan*, the catchment area of a tank.

उफर्ना, *upharna*, v.n., to overflow.

उफान, *uphan*, n.m., an overflowing, ebullition (as of milk, when it boils up).

उफार्ना, *upharna*, v.a., to make, to overflow.

उभार्ना, *ubharna*, v.a., (1) To steal; (2) To instigate; (3) To seduce.

उम्रा, *umra*, n.m., land that has borne an un spring crop, especially gram.

"Kheti kare to umra kare.

Nah to ghar mein parke mare".¹⁸

Would you farm? Farm in 'umra'.

If not you may lie down at home and die.

(Umra soil is in the most workable and productive state).

उलाकना, *ulakna*, v.a., to corss, transgress.

उलीछना, *ulichhna*, v.a., to bale, to pour out.

"Pani badh gaya nao me, aur ghar men badh gaya dam.

Donoh hath ulichiye, yeh siana kam".¹⁹

Water poured in the boat, and money was stored in the house.

Bale it out with both hands, this is wisest.

उल्गा, *ulga*, adj., unemployed, at leisure – (Urdu *alag*).

उल्गास, *ulgas*, n.f., leisure.

उलझना, *uljhna*, v.n., to be entangled (in difficulties), to quarrel.

उश्तंड, *ushtand*, n.m., unnecessary action; anything beyond one's proper position or ability; contrariness.

उश्तंडी, *ushtandi*, n.m., contrary, one who acts beyond his position or station.

18 खेती करे तो उमरा करे, ना तो घर में पड़ के मरे ।

19 पानी बढ़ गया नाव में, और घर में बढ़त गया दाम ।
दोनों हाथ उलिछिए, यह स्याणा काम ।।

ऊ

ऊक चूक, *uk chuk*, n.f., forgetfulness, mistake.

ऊकना, *ukna*, v.n., to fail, to miss the opportunity or mark.

ऊग, *ug*, n.f., collection, subscription.

ऊठना, *uthna*, v.n., to get up.

ऊड़े, *ure*, adv., there, thither.

ऊत, *ut*, n.m., childless man, *ut jana*, to die childless, sometimes used abusively, as worthless, good for nothing, senseless.

"Bari ki men bari bowen,

Pah kas ki men bowen inkh,

U't gaye jab janiye,

Jab mane prai sikh".²⁰

Sow cotton where cotton has been,

Sow cane in a far-off field.

Know a man's a fool,

When he follows another's advice.

ऊत ना पूत, *ut na put*, n.m., a childless man.

ऊत्नी ना पूत्नी, *utni na putni*, n.f., (1) a childless woman; (2) a term of abuse among women.

ऊधलना, *udhalna*, v.n., to elope, leave home – of a woman;

udhalna is also used.

ऊपला, *upla*, n.m., dried cowdung cake – the fuel of the country.

"Sawan lagti ekadshi, garbhe ube bhan.

Ghar ghar baten bhadayi, gawen mangla char".²¹

If on the eleventh (dark half) of Sawan the sun springs out from the womb (of the sky), songs of joy will be heard (lit. distributed) in every house; they will sing hymns of congratulation.

20 बाड़ी के में बाड़ी होवे, कपास के में बोवें ईख ।
ऊत गए जब जाणिए, जब मानें पराई सीख ।।

21 सावण लगती एकादशी, गर्भे ऊबे भाण ।
घर-घर बाटें बधाई, गावें मंगलाचार ।।

ए

एकन्या, *ekanya*, an *orhna*, q.v., worked on one hem only.

एकम, *ekam*, n.f., first day of either half of the month.

एकल्पा, *ekalpa*, adj., alone.

एकादशी, *ekadshi*, n.f., same as *atkadshi*, q.v.

एकला, *ekla*, adj., alone.

ऐ

ऐड़ा, *aira*, adj., obstinate, headstrong.

ओ

ओ ओ, *o, o*, a noise made to call horses up from watering.

ओग, *og*, n.m., a wooden wedge fixing the *hal*, q.v., into the *hal*, q.v.

ओगलना, *ogalna*, v.n., to wither (almost always of gram owing to bad soil, drought or white-ants).

ओछा, *ochha*, adj., small.

"Bail bisawan chale kanth, bhure ke mat dekhiyo dant.

Ochhe gode baingan khura, jhunga lio kaise kanth".²²

When you go to buy cattle, my husband, don't look at the teeth of the dun: small knees, hooves like an egg plant, and down-curving horns – however you may, buy such a one.

ओट, *ot*, n.f., shade, screen, e.g., *us kihar ki ot men sai*, i.e., hidden by the *kihar* tree.

ओटा, *ota*, n.m., upright support at the side of a well on which the beam supporting the wheel is fixed.

ओटड़ा, *otra*, n.m., (1) Same as *ota*, q.v.; (2) A screening wall (round cattle-yard, etc.).

ओटना, *otna*, v.a., to be responsible for, undertake. To admit e.g., *je tu apna kasur ot le* = if you admit your fault.

22 बैल बिसावण चाले कंथ, भूरे के मत देखियो दंत ।
ओछे गौड़े बैंगण खुरा, झूंगा लियो कैसे कंथ ।।

Aj ghar men kam se, mera ore ka kam tu ot le = I am busy at home to-day, you undertake my work here.

Gend uchhalun sun, oteo = I am throwing the ball; you catch it.

Meri lathi ot = Take (the blow of) my stick.

ओड़, *or*, n.f., (1) Direction; (2) Boundary, edge.

ओड़हना, *orhna*, n.m., woman's head-covering.

ओढ़ना, *odhna*, n.m., same as *orhna*, q.v.

ओदा, *oda*, n.m., boundary pillar between villages.

ओपाहज, *opahaj*, adj., crippled.

ओब्रा, *obra*, n.m., a recess or cupboard in a room for storing grain, etc.

ओब्री, *obri*, n.f., a smaller *obra*, q.v.

ओरी, *ori*, n.f., the grain dues given to menials at sowing time.

ओर्ना, *orna*, n.m., (1) A seed drill, made of bamboo, and attached to the plough; (2) The droppings of cattle, picked up in the jungle.

ओल, *ol*, n.f., circuit.

ओलात्वा, *olalwa*, n.m., a log of wood, to prop a cart from behing, when standing.

ओसारा, *osara*, n.m., a thatched roof.

ओसां, *osan*, v.a., to pound (flour only).

ओसा, *osra*, n.m., turn – (on a roster).

ओहलना, *ohlina*, n.m., a taunt.

"Jis ghar bara na maniyr, dhori paria na ghas.

Sas bahu ke ohlne, ujar ho ja bas".²³

Where none heed the elders, there's no grass before the cattle.

Where mother and daughter-in-law taunt each other, the home goes to ruin.

(A house divided against itself cannot stand).

23 जिस घर बड़ा ना मानिए, दोरी पड़ा ना घास ।
सास-बहू के ओलहने, ऊजड़ हो जा बास ।।

औ

औकन सौकन, *aukan saukan*, n.f., (1) Relation of two living wives to each other; (2) Flashes of lighting in opposite directions.

औड़ बर, *aud bar*, adv., late – tardily.

औड़ा, *aura*, n.f., udder of cow or other animal.

औड़ी, *auri*, n.f., smaller *aura*, q.v.

औन, *aun*, adv., thither, in that direction.

औला, *aula*, adj., (1) Perverse, obstinate; (2) Left (opposite to right).

औला सौला, *aula saula*, adj., in different directions, uneven.

औली बात, *auli bat*, n.f., ill-speaking, abuse, flippancy.

औसक, *ausak*, n.m., pain, disease, sickness.

क

कंचन, *kanchan*, n.m., wealth, gold.

कंठ, *kanth*, n.m., throat.

कंथ, *kanth*, n.m., husband.

कंथा, *kantha*, n.m., husband, as *kanth*, q.v.

ककेर्ला, *kakerla*, aj., hard, containing kankar nodules.

कचोला, *kachola*, n.m., metal cup.

कचोली, *kacholi*, n.f., a bowl with a hole in the bottom used as a water clock. It is set in a *jhakra*, q.v.

कच कच, *kach kach*, n.f., chattering.

कच्री, *kachri*, n.f., a small wild gourd.

कटाओ, *katao*, n.m., silver work on the armhole of *angi*, q.v.

कटिया, *katiya*, n.f., buffalo heifer.

कटीड़, *katir*, n.m., a swarm of creeping locusts.

कटेहड़ा, *katehra*, n.m., a small sitting place common to two or three families.

कटोरा, *katora*, n.m., a metal cup.

कठन, *kathan*, adj., hard, distressing, cruel.

"*Khodan paran zamin sahe, katan sahe ban ra.*

Kathan bachan sadhu sahe, aur pe sahe na ja".²⁴

The land will bear to be dug and split, the wood to be cut.

The takir will bear a hard word: nought else bears these things.

(The word *ra* in the above is not satisfactorily explained).

कड़, *kar*, n.f., back.

कड़ा, *kara*, n.m., an anklet, worn by men on right leg only.

कड़ी, *kari*, n.f., plain anklets.

कड़े, *kare*, adv., where? Whither?

कड़कू, *karku*, n.m., the block, to which the rope of a well is fastened.

कड़वान, *karwan*, n.f., bitterness.

कढ़ौनी, *kadhauni*, n.f., milk-pan (for boiling milk).

"*Mainsan men kaun gaya, dundi, mar kadhauni mundi*".²⁵

Who went out with the buffaloes, the idiot?

Turn down the milking pail.

(Don't expect success from fools: the idiot will have let the calves get the milk).

कणा, *kana*, n.m., the axle tree of well-wheel.

कणताना, *kantana*, v.n., to shrink from, wince, flinch.

कण्या, *kanya*, n.m., poetical form of *kani*, q.v.

कतूर्या, *katurya*, n.m., a puppy.

कत्नी, *katni*, n.f., a small basket in which women keep their cotton for spinning.

कद, *kad*, adv., when?

कदावट, *kadawat*, n.f., enmity.

कनागत, *kanagat*, n.m., the first fortnight of Asoj in which Hindus feed the Brahmans in remembrance of their

24 खोदन पाड़न जमीन सहे, कारण सहे बणराज ।
कथा बांचणा साधू सहे, और पे सहे ना जाये ॥

25 म्हेंसा में कोन गया, दुंदी ।
मार कढ़ावणी मुंदी ॥

deceased kinsmen, and on the date corresponding to that of the month in which they died.

कनी, *kani*, n.f., single grain (of any cereal).

कन्ठी, *kanthi*, n.f., a necklace, worn close round the neck by men or boys only.

कन्डाई, *kandai*, n.f., a thorn plant. *k* - *satyanasan* = the argemone mexicana. *k* - *pasarma* = the solanum xanthocarpum.

कन्स, *kans*, n.m., gold.

कन्सुआ, *kansua*, n.m., as insect which damages sugar-cane.

कपत्ता, *kapatta*, adj., quarrelsome. fem. - *kapatti*, a shrew.

"*Nulai na kari dopatti, kya chugegi kapatti*"²⁶

Not hoed (the cotton) when two leaves high!

What will the shrew pick?

(Cotton picking is largely done by old women. The crop needs constant weeding and hoeing).

कपूत, *kaput*, n.m., an unworthy son.

e.g., *kaput baeta mara bhala*²⁷, an unworthy son is better dead.

कब, *kab*, n.m., a poet.

कमेर, *kamer*, n.f., earning, ability to work.

कमेरा, *kamera*, n.m., a labourer.

कमेरी, *kameri*, n.f., a workwoman, femal labourer.

"*Bal kumari, menh kasan, yeh kheti ke jan binan*"²⁸

Wind the worker, rain the farmer: these are the life and soul of farming.

कम्माऊ, *kammau*, adj., able to labour, one who earns, bread winner.

कम्प्री, *kamri*, n.f., the vest or shirt worn by zamindars.

कम्लाना, *kamlana*, v.n., to fade.

26 नलाई ना करी दोपत्ती, क्या चुगेगी कपट्टी ।

27 कपूत बेटा मरा भला ।

28 बाल कमेरी, मेंह कसान, ये खेती के जान बिनान ।

"*Taga tutia phir jure, phul tut kamlae.*

Man ka tutia na jure, pas pas ke jae"²⁹

A broken thread can be joined, but a broken flower fades.

There's no mending broken hearts, even though they live together.

क्यार, *kyar*, n.m., a largish field.

क्यारी, *kyari*, n.f., a small field.

क्यारी भर, *kyari bhar*, n.m., heavy rain, a field full.

करंक, *karank*, n.m., bone.

करंग, *karang*, n.m. or n.f., bone, as *karank*, q.v.

"*Kark, makar, do bhainri, baithi eke bar.*

Anaj ke kothe riten, karangan ki bar"³⁰

When the two sisters Cancer and Capricorn sit in one house.

The corn bins are empty, and bones will serve for fences.

(A sure sign of severe famine).

करंजा, *karanja*, n.m., a batten in a mud roof, of cotton stalks, etc.

करक, *karak*, n.f., pneumonia.

कराओ, *karao*, n.m., remarriage of a widow.

कराल, *karal*, adj., badly finished, ill-made.

"*Kalar khet, karal hal, lamtanga bailan.*

Katar gae, katar nar, sab par gaye gailan"³¹

A hard field, an ill-made plough, long-legged cattle.

A barren cow, a barren wife, all befell together.

(Misfortunes never come singly).

करौंती, *karaunti*, n.f., an alligator, or crocodile.

29 तागा टूटे फिर जुड़े, फूल टूटे कुम्हलाए ।
मन का टूटया ना जुड़े, पास-पास के जाय ॥

30 करक-मकर दो बहनड़ी, बैठी ऐके बार ।
अनाज के कोठे रितें, कड़गां की बाड़ ॥

31 कालर खेत, कुराल हल लमटंगा बैलाण ।
काटड गाय, काटड बीर, सब पड़ गए गैलान ॥

करड़, *karr*, n.f., pluck, sticking to it.

करड़ा, *karra*, adj., severe, siff.

e.g. – of land, – of soil, – of a sentence, – of an officer, etc.

कर्नी, *karni*, n.f., fate, fated business.

"Karni kare to kyaun dare kar ke kyaun pachhtae.

Per boe bambul ke, am kahan te khae" ³²

If you do your fated work, why fear? When done, why regret?

If you sow a *babul* tree, how can you eat mangoes? (As you sow, so shall you reap).

कर्म हीन, *karm hin*, n.m., a luckless man (*hin* is a diminutive or privative particle).

कर्हा, *karha*, n.m., camel.

कर्हेला, *karhela*, n.m., camel, as *karha*.

"Kesar bhara karhela, put saputi jo.

Menh to barsa bhala, honi ho so ho" ³³

A camle laden with saffron; a wife with a child worthy of her – rain fallen well – let well alone.

("God's in his heaven, all's right with the world").

कल, *kal*, n.m., a fool.

कलटरी, *kalatri*, adj., anything relative to Land Revenue Department, e.g., *kalatri dam* is the fixed land revenue.

The word is derived from the English "Collector".

कला, *kala*, n.f., trouble, worry:

Ek hala aur sau kala ³⁴

A single plough, a hundred troubles.

कलाना, *kalana*, v.a., to winnow.

कला बाजी, *kala bazi*, n.f., diving into water head first.

32 करनी करे तो क्यों डरे, कर के क्यों पछताए ।

पेड़ बोवे बबूल के, आम कहां तै खाये ॥

33 केसर भरा करेहला, पूत सपूती जो ।

मेंह तो बरसा भला, होणी हो सो हो ॥

34 एक हला, और सौ कला ॥

कलपूछिया, *kalpuchhiya*, n.m., *chikara*, gazelle.

कल्ले वार, *kale war*, n.f., the first watch of the day.

कल्वंती, *kalwanti*, adj. f., good, well-bred, thrifty, modest, all that a house-wife should be.

कल्हारा, *kalhara*, adj., contentious, quarrelsome, fem., *kalhari*, a shrew, a termagant.

"Bant binaule bhuri khae, hal chalan landa jae.

Chal mere lande ek halai, tere liye nau man dal dalai.

Tere ghar kalhari nar, nire bhus, batawe dal ³⁵

Yeh dam gaje kisi aur ne de, nau bech ke dusra kyon na le".

(Says the ox). "The white buffalo eats fodder and oil-seed, the short-tailed ox goes ever to the plough".

(Says the farmer). "Come my short-tail, one ploughing, I've split nine maunds of chick-pea for you".

(Says the ox). "Nay, you've a shrew of a wife at home – feeds me on straw and calls it chick-pea: try your blarney-tricks with some other: why not sell your nine maunds and buy another ox?"

कवेरा, *kavera*, n.m., poet.

"Mintar ka dhoka hoya, nati ghar ki jo.

Karz me natea banya, din hethe ke bat.

Khet men ho na kanya, kahen girdhar kavera.

Karm ki lagi anti, ghale sonan hath, kans ki ho jae mati" ³⁶

A friend turned traitor, the wife of one's home refused her obedience, the baniya refused an

35 बांट बिनोले भूरी खाय, हल चलाण लांडा जाय । – बैल चाल मेरे लाड़े एक हलाई, तेरे लिए नौ मन दाल दलाई । – किसान तेरे घर कलिहारी नार, नीरे भूस, बतावे दाल ।

36 ये दमगजे किसे और ने दे, नौ मन बेच के दूसरा क्यों ना ले । – बैल मितर का धोखा हुआ, नाटी घर की जो कर्ज ने नाटया बाणिया, दिन हेठे की बात । खेत में हो ना काणिया, कहें गिरधर कवेरा कर्म की लागी आंटी, घाले सोना हाथ, कंस की हो जा माटी ॥

advance, not a single grain in the field. These are marks of evil days, says Girdhar the poet, the luck's gone away: touch gold with your hand, and the gold turns to earth.

कब्ड़, *kawr*, n.f., a pair of closed square baskets made of twigs, to contain Ganges water.

कस, *kas*, n.m., bark of *kikar* (acacia arabica) or *nimbar* tree (a. leucophloea).

कसान, *kasan*, n.m., farmer, peasant, specially a good farmer.

"Hal halke, gari dhalke, kua maro mar.

Kasan us ne janiye, jo jane in ki sar".³⁷

Lightly with the plough, steadily with the cart.

Quickly with the well.

Count him the husbandman.

Who all their ways can tell.

"China chori chakri, hard kare kasan".³⁸

It's the broken farmer who takes to *china*, service, or theft.

(*China* is a cheap and inferior grain, and laborious to grow).

कसूत, *kasut*, adj., bad, dirty.

"Barhapa aya lalkarke, bazi bahi kasut.

Ya to paisa ganth ka, ya beta ho saput".³⁹

Old age came bawling

"The game's bad,

"Else there's money in your purse

"Or a dutiful lad".

कसूता, *kasuta*, adj., same as *kasut*, q.v.

कसौला, *kasaula*, n.m.; a long-handled hoe.

37 हल हलके, गाड़ी ढलके, कुआं मारोमार ।
कसान उस ने जानिए, जो जाने इन की सार ॥

38 चना, चोरी, चाकरी, हारा करे किसान ॥

39 बुढ़ापा आया ललकार के, बाजी भई कसूत ।
या तो पैसा गांठ के, या बेटा हो सपूत ॥

कस्सी, *kassi*, n.f., same as *phala*, q.v., shovel, spade.

कांगनी, *kangni*, n.f., a massive bracelet, worn below the *churi*, q.v.

कांटी, *kanti*, n.f., same as *kandi*, q.v.

कांडी, *kandi*, n.f., chaff of *jowar* used for fodder.

कांस, *kans*, n.m., a kind of grass, (*saccharum spontaneum*).

काका, *kaka*, n.m., father's younger brother.

काकी, *kaki*, n.f., wife of *kaka*, q.v.

काकड़ा, *kakra*, n.m., (1) Leather-pad, which prevents the spindle of a spinning wheel shifting too much when the thread is spun; (2) Cotton seed, when used for cattle fodder.

काकड़ी, *kakri*, n.f., a vegetable like a cucumber.

काग, *kag*, n.m., a crow.

काग्ला, *kagla*, n.m., a crow, as *kag*, q.v.

काज, *kaj*, n.m., a funeral feast.

काजल, *kajal*, n.m., antimony – eye-powder.

Godyan kajal, kamar thal, ghiti men do dant.

Is gaha ne khol ke, roti khaye kanth.⁴⁰

Antimony on the knees, back arched, two teeth in the neck.

Solve me this riddle, my husband, before you eat your food.

The answer is cart; the knees are wheels; the antimony is black grease. The teeth in the neck are the pegs in the yoke.

काटड़, *katar*, adj., barren.

काटड़ा, *katra*, n.m., buffalo calf.

काटड़ी, *katri*, n.f., buffalo-heifer, as *katiya*, q.v.

काठ, *kath*, n.m., wood.

काढ़ना, *kadhna*, v.q., (1) To take or draw out; (2) To work (a pattern).

"Kala barya, lal kadhya".⁴¹

40 गोडियां काजल, कमर थल, घिटी में दो दंत ।

इस गाहा ने खोल के, रोटी खाइए कंथ । (गाड़ी का पहिया)

41 काला बड़या, लाल खड़या ॥ (लोहार का गर्म किया हुआ लोहा)

Put in black, pulled out red.

(Said of the ploughshare, in the blacksmith's forge).

कातक, *katak*, n.m., the 8th month of the year, Oct. to Nov.

कात्नी, *katni*, n.f., same as *katni*, q.v.

कान्या, *kanyan*, n.m., Irregular plural from *kan* (ear).

कापड़, *kapar*, n.m., cloth.

काबर, *kabar*, n.f., starling (Urdu* *mainna*).

कामल, *kamal*, n.m., (1) Blanket; (2) Well-finished, good, full (corr. from Persian *Kamil*).

"*Adhe mah, kandhe kamal bah*".⁴²

'In mid Magh plough with a blanket on your shoulder'.

(It begins to be cold in November).

काम्ची, *kamchi*, n.f., same as *kamri*, q.v.

कामड़ा, *kamra*, n.m., a stick or twig used as a whip.

काम्डी, *kamri*, n.f., same as *kamra*, q.v., but smaller.

काम्नी, *kamni*, n.f., lovely woman.

काम्ली, *kamli*, n.f., a light blanket.

कार, *kar*, adj., sour (land).

कार, *kar*, n.m., work; *kar mukhtyar*, an agent.

कारन, *karan*, n.m., (1) Doing, cause;

Postp. (2) Because of, on account of.

कार बेगार, *kar begar*, n.m., work of menials of village.

कारा, *kara*, adj., as *kar*, sour, saline.

कार मुख्त्यार, *kar mukhtyar*, n.m., an agent or a manager.

काल, *kal*, n.m., (1) Famine (from Sankrit *akal*); (2) Time, season, age, death; (3) Tomorrow; the letter a in this *kal* is not exactly long. Is more a drawl than a long vowel.

"*Ag lagi bankhand men, dajia chandan rukh.*

Ham to dajen pankh bina, tu kyaun dajia hans.

Phal khae, bitha kari, baithe tumri dal.

* Also in Hindi

42 आधे माह, कांधे कामल बाह ।।

Tum jal jao, ham ur chalen, jiwenge kai kal".⁴³

Fire caught in the forest, and the sandal tree burned.

(Said he) "I must burn for lack of wings, but why do your burn. O goose?" (Said the goose) "I've eaten your fruits, left droppings and sat on your boughs. If you burn and I fly away how long should I live?"

काला, *kala*, n.m., the black buck or antelope (short for *kala hirn* or *mirg*, q.v.).

कासन, *kasani*, n.m., metal vessels.

कि, *ki*, conj., or.

कित, *kit*, adv., whither?

कितोड़, *kitor*, adv., which side? Whither? Where?

किन्यावनी, *kinyawani*, adj., steady, straight (rain).

किम, *kim*, adj., some.

किम्मे, *kimme*, adv., sometimes, occasionally.

किम्मे किम्मे, *kimme kimme*, adv., occasionally, rarely.

किम्मे न, *kimme na*, adv., nowhere, not at all.

किड़ा, *kira*, n.m., cotton stalk wattlings at the sides of a cart for loading manure, etc.

किब्बे, *kibbe*, adv., sometimes.

"*Do jhoti, kibbe mari, kibbe moti*".⁴⁴

"Two buffaloes, now weak now fat".

(Answer: the blacksmith's bellows).

किसारी, *kisari*, n.f., a grasshopper that damages gram.

कींघे, *kinghe*, adv., whither?

कीच, *kich*, n.m., mud.

कीड़ नाल, *kir nal*, n.f., row of ants (from *kir*, an insect).

कुंडल, *kundal*, n.m., circle, ring, halo.

"*Chand to mat kundale aur suraj kundal ja.*

Keh to Raja kat maren ya jangal bhar ja".⁴⁵

43 आग लगी बणखंड में, दाजिया चंदन रुख ।
हम तो दाजें पंख बिन, तू क्यों दाजिए हंस ? — पेड़
फल खाये, बीटा करी, बैठे तुमरी डाल ।
तुम जल जाओ हम उड़ चलें, जीवेंगे के काल ? — हंस
44 दो झोटी, किब्बे माड़ी, किब्बे मोटी ।। (लोहार की धोकनी)

The moon not in a halo, but the sun in a halo!
Either there'll be Rajas killes, or the jungle will be full
(of water).

कुंवार, *kunwar*, n.m., Hindi month *Asauj* – (not used in
common speech).

कुकड़ी, *kukri*, n.f., (1) Head of *makki* (maize); (2) The bundle
of thread spun from the spindle.

कुर्कम, *kukram*, n.m., wrong, evil.

कुक्रा, *kukra*, n.m., a cock.

कुठला, *kuthla*, n.m., same as *kothi*, q.v.

कुठली, *kuthli*, n.f., same as *kuthla*, q.v., but smaller.

"*Bhadon mawos men parwa dhole.*

Ahiri moth kuthli role".⁴⁶

If the east wind blow on the midday of Bhadon.
There'll be *moth* in the bin for the Ahir's wife to sit.
moth is a pulse (*phaseolus aconitijolius*).

कुड़ती, *kurti*, n.f., a girl's bodice.

कुतान, *kutan*, adj., small poor.

"*Ochhi nagri kutan wasa.*

Kari bir, kya gharwasa".⁴⁷

A small village is a poor habitation.

Remarried a widow! What kind of home?

कुत्रा, *kutra*, n.m., a young dog (older than puppy but not
yet full-grown).

कुड़ी, *kurri*, n.f., same as *kuri*, a dung heap.

कुल, *kul*, n.m., family.

कुलछन, *kulachhan*, n.m., misconduct, ill-temper.

Also as adj., misconduct, ill-favoured, ill-omened.

The word is a corruption of *kulakshan*; *lakshan* is a
mark, and *ku* is a prefix meaning bad.

45 चांद तो मत कुंडाले, और सूरज कुंडल जा ।
के तो राजा कर मरे या जंगल भर जा ।। (युद्ध या बाद)

46 भादों मावस में परवा दोले ।
अहीरी मोठ कुठली रोले ।।

47 ओछी नगरी, कुत्तावासा, करी बीर के घरवासा ।।

कुसल, *kusal*, n.f., happiness.

कूंगी, *kungi*, n.f., an insect that blights wheat (due to
excessive rain).

कूंजड़ा, *kunjra*, n.m., (1) A tribe, which sells vegetables; (2)
Any vegetable-seller.

कूंदड़ा, *kundra*, n.m., a heap of wheat or barley or *gowar*
ready for threshing.

कूकना, *kukna*, v.n., to shout.

कूख, *kukh*, n.f., hips.

कूड़, *kur*, n.m., a fool.

कूड़ा, *kura*, n.m., dirt, filth, dung.

कूड़ी, *kuri*, n.f., dung-heap.

कूढ़ा, *kudha*, n.m., (1) Share, part (of a village) or the shares
of the crop made at division of produce; (2) A heap of
grain, threshold, but not winnowed.

कून, *kun*, n.f., fleece of a sheep.

कूप, *kup*, n.m., same as *bunga*, q.v.

के, *ke*. Interrog. pro., what?

केसर, *kesar*, n.f., saffron.

केसा, *kesa*, adj., with hair, hairy.

केसा, *kesa*, adj., such as, used as Urdu* *jaisa*.

केह, *keh*, conj., either, or.

केंडा, *kainda*, n.m., (1) Size; (2) Shape.

कैड़, *kair*, n.m., direction, e.g., *johar kair jana*, to go out for
purposes of nature.

कैर, *kair*, n.m., or n.f., a shrub (*capparis aphylla*) the *karil* of
the Punjab; irregular pl., *karirarian*.

"*Akian niman bajra, kairarian kapas.*

Jo phule jal to jowar hone ki as".⁴⁸

There'll be *bajra* if there's *ad* and *nim*, cotton when there's *kair*.

If the *jal* fruits, then there's hope of *jowar*.

* Also in Hindi.

48 अकियां, नीमां बाजरा, कैरी जाण कपास ।
जो फूले जाल तो जुआर होण की आस ।।

(Either a good season for one is a good season for the other, or land, which bears a spontaneous crop of *ak* and *nim* is good soil for *bajra*, etc.).

कैरड़याँ, *kairarian*, plural of *kair*, q.v.

कैहर, *kaihar*, n.m., oppression.

"*Chalna to sark ka, chahe pher kyon na ho.*

Dudh to mains ka, chahe ser kyon na ho.

Raihana to shahr ka, chahe kaihr kyon na ho.

Basna to bhayon ka, chahe bair kyon na ho.

Khana to gehun ka, chahe zaihr kyon na ho".⁴⁹

A road to walk on, e'en though it winds a bit.

For milk, a bufflao's, e'en though but a quart of it.

A city for living in, though oppression be there.

Brothers to dwell midst, though there's enmity there.

And dinner of wheat floor, e'en though poison be in it.

को, *ko*, adj., prefix meaning bad, e.g., *ko-sang* = bad company; *ko-sama* = bad season; *ko-nari* = bad woman; *ko-gae* = bad cow; *ko bachhru*, bad calf, etc., etc.

"*Base ko-sang, chahe kusal, Tulsi yeh afsos.*

Maihman ghati samund ki, Rawan basia paros".⁵⁰

Live in bad company and hope for happiness – Tulsi that's a pity!

The sea lost its reputation because Rawan lived near it!

(The sea was too near Rawan's kingdom and lost its reputation for being impassable. Evil communications corrupt good manners).

कोखन, *kokhan*, n.f., belly, abdomen.

49 चालना तो सड़क का, चाहे फेर क्यों ना हो ।

दूध तो मेंहस का चाहे सेर क्यों ना हो ।।

रहना तो शहर का चाहे कहर क्यों ना हो ।

बसना तो भाइयों का, चाहे बैर क्यों ना हो,

खाणा तो गेहूँ का, चाहे जहर क्यों ना हो ।।

50 बसें कुसंग, चाहे कुसल, तुलसी यह अफसोस ।

महिमा घटी समुंद की, रावण बसा पड़ोस ।।

कोठा, *kotha*, n.m., a cistern in which water is stored at a well.

कोठी, *kothi*, n.f., a big receptacle for storing grain.

कोडा, *koda*, adj., kneeling.

"*Baitha mare, koda pakre*".⁵¹

(one) sitting hammers, (another) kneels and holds.

(Answer – the blacksmith's iron on the anvil).

कोड़, *kor*, n.m., bribe, bribery, corruption.

कोतक, *kotak*, n.m., wrong, ill-endeavour.

कोथली, *kothli*, n.f., eatables tied up in a cloth and sent as a present to relation, etc.

कोद, *kod*, n.m., wrath.

कोर, *kor*, n.m., second watering, the first after sowing.

"*Manghsar men ne diya kor.*

Kya tere baldan le gaya chor".⁵²

Not given the second water in Magh!

What, had a thief run off with your bullocks?

(Wheat must get canal water in Magh).

कोरा, *kora*, adj., (1) Mere; (2) Unused.

कोर्बा, *korba*, n.m., a middling season (between *kal* and *sambat*), e.g., if there has been fodder, though no grain, it would be called *korba*.

कोलु, *kolu*, n.m., (1) Large round clod-crusher drawn by four bullocks; (2) A sugar press.

कोल्डी, *kolri*, n.f., a small round clod-crusher drawn by two bullocks.

कोल्हू, *kolhu*, n.m., same as *kolu*, q.v.

कोवाड़, *kowar*, n.m., double doors.

कोसंग, *kosang*, n.n., bad society, See *ko*.

कोसमा, *kosama*, n.m., bad times, see under *ko*.

"*Kose te bairi mare, soche to dhan howe.*

51 बैठा मारे, खड़ा पकड़े ।। (लोहार की लोह-पिट्टाई)

52 मंगसिर में ना दिया कोर (पानी) ।

के तेरे बलंद ने ले गया चोर ।।

Pani men te ghi nikle to bhawen koi biloe".⁵³

If your foe died by cursing, if wealth came by thinking of it.

If ghi came from water, any one you please could work the churn.

Cj. 'If ifs and ans were pots and pans,
'There'd be no work for Mary's hands'.

कौड़ी, *kauri*, n.f., a small shell (*kauri*).

कौली, *kauli*, n.f., (1) The outstretched arms; (2) An armful.

कौली भर्ना, *kauli bharna*, v.a., to take into one's arms. To embrace.

क्रानी, *krani*, n.m., a Christian.

क्रित, *krit*, n.f., business (literally, what is done).

क्रितङ, *kritrang*, v.a., Poet. form for Sansk. *Krit*; done, doing.

ख

खंड, *khand*, n.m., tract, or large portion of a country (as in Bundel khand, *blankhand*).

खंडवा, *khandwa*, n.m., turban, used for older persons, in which the cloth is twisted into rolls.

खटखटा, *khatkhata*, adj., firm (used of a good firm soil).

खटया, *khatya*, part., past part. of *khatna*, to be gained, so earned, spoils.

खड़ा, *khada*, n.m., dimple, depression, trench.

खड़ाओं, *kharaon*, n.m., wooden pattens, such as faqirs often use.

खड़दू, *khardu*, n.m., fighting, quarrelling.

खड़या, *kharya*, adj., standing, stood (poetical form for Urdu *khara*).

"*Ke liya achha, ke diya achha, ke jalaya achha.*

Ke marya achha, ke parya achha, ke kharya achha".⁵⁴

53 कोसे तें बैरी मरे, सोचें तें धन होवे ।
पाणी में तें घी निकले तो भावें कोई बिलोवे ॥

54 के लिया आछा ? (राम का नाम)

What's best taken ? (God's name).

What's best given ? (Charity).

What's best burned ? (Oil).

What's best mastered ? (Wrath).

What's best fallen ? (Rain).

What's best standing ? (A plough).

खन्धी, *khandhi*, n.f., an instalment.

खबाहत, *khabahat*, n.f., labour, effort.

खब्तान, *khabtān*, n.m., or adj., mad, crazy.

खब्वत, *khabbat*, n.m., or adj., mad, crazy.

खब्बा, *khabba*, adj., left (as opposed to right).

खर, *khar*, adj., (1) Head, rough, coarse; (2) Wild (spontaneous growth).

"*Khet bigara khar bathwa, Sabha bigari kur.*

Bhagat bigare lobe ne, kesar ral gayi dhul".⁵⁵

The wild chenopodium spoils the field.

Fools spoil society.

Avarice spoils the devotee.

And a mixture of dust spoils saffron.

खरा, *khara*, adj., good, pure, prime.

खरासट, *kharasat*, n.f., enmity.

खर्क, *khark*, n.m., a herd of cattle.

खर्च, *kharch*, n.m., cesses.

खर्ई, *kharr*, n.m., a coarse sheet placed in a cart before loading grain.

खर्सा, *kharsa*, n.f., the hot-weather season – four months.

खला, *khala*, adj., erect, standing (the ordinary, form *khara* is also in use).

"*Gehun kahe main ghapan ghafir, sub najan ka kahyun pir.*

के दिया आछा ? (दान)

के जलाया आछा ? (तेल)

के मारया आछा ? (गुस्सा)

के खड़ा आछा ? (हल)

55 खेत बिगाड़े खरबथुआ, सभा बिगाड़े कूड़ ।

भगत बिगाड़े लोभ ने, केसर रल गई धूल ॥

Dhan kahe main sun dhan, aye gaye ka rakhun man.
Je mere mahen par jae bura ghi, gabru kare lapka jhapki.
Urd kahe main sub men nika, jul panditan ne mera
kardiya tika.

Je mere kar de dahibare, manus kha jaen khade khade.

Aur naj sab boyo, mat na boyo china,

Khaye chinghwa ho jaye, godyan par jaye hina".⁵⁶

Says wheat, 'I'm (? valuable) of all grains, I'm called the chief'; says rice, 'I'm president, and hold respect of all that come and go: if sugar and ghi are mixed with me, the young men come running for me'. Says mash, 'I'm the smallest of all, yet the learned unite to mark their forehead with me. If you cook me with curds, men will eat me as they stand. Sow all other grains but don't sow chine – if you eat it there's heart in your water and weakness in your knees'.

खली, *khali*, n.f., a heap of grain ready to be threshed.

खस्म, *hasm*, n.m., (1) Owner, (Urdu, *hasm*); (2) Good farmer.

"Kheti hasman seti, kuchh ageti, kuchh pachheti;
nahi to reti ki reti".⁵⁷

Cultivation is with the good farmers; some crop early, some late: otherwise it is all as sand.

खाड, *khang*, n.f., a hot, withering wind (blowing after rain and injuring the young crops, chiefly in *Sawan*).

खांचा, *khancha*, n.m., mud, slough.

खांड, *khand*, n.f., a water-course in canal lands, the main distributary from a *mori*.

- 56 गेहूँ कहे मैं गप्पां घपीर, सब नाजां का कहाऊं पीर ।
 धान कहे मैं सूँ धान, आए गए का राखूं मान ।
 जे मेरे मांह पड़ जाय बूरा घी, गाबरू करें लपका-झपकी ।
 उड़द कहे मैं सब में नीका, जुल पंडितां ने मेरे काढ़ा टीका ।
 जे मेरे करदे दही बड़े, माणस खा जां खड़े-खड़े ।
 और नाज सब बोड़यो, मत ना बोड़यो चना,
 खाए चिंगवा हो जाए, गोडियां पड़ जाए हीणा ॥
- 57 खेती खसम सेती, कुछ अगेती, कुछ पछेती ।
 नहीं तो रेती की रेती ॥

खागड़, *khagar*, n.m., a bull.

खाज, *khaj*, n.f., a rash, irritation of the skin.

खाजा, *khaja*, n.m., food, sweets.

खाट, *khat*, n.f., bed.

खाड़ा, *khara*, n.m., trouble.

खाती, *khati*, n.m., a caste of carpenters (most of the carpenters of the district belong to this caste).

खातोड़, *khator*, n.f., wood-store in front of a carpenter's house.

खाद, *khad*, n.f., manure.

खाप, *khap*, n.f., (1) Branch, tribe, of a race;
 (2) Faction, party.

खाप्री, *khapri*, n.f., a small plot or field.

खार, *khar*, n.m., dried leaves of gram used as fodder.

खाल, *khal*, n.m., (1) The runnel of a well; (2) Runnel carrying off water from village.

खिंडाना, *khindana*, v.a., to scatter.

खिंदाना, *khindana*, v.a., to send off (a girl to her husband's home).

खिचड़ी, *khichri*, n.f., a mixture of *bajra* and *mung* or of rice and *mung* cooked in water.

खिड़क, *khirak*, n.m., single door.

खिलासी, *khilasi*, n.f., a broad water-course, a government minor distributary.

खिस्सा, *khissa*, n.m., proverb, story, tale; *qissa*.

खीस, *khis*, n.m., the first milk that flows after a calf is born.

खुंडना, *khundna*, v.a., to hinder.

खुरा, *khura*, n.m., hoof.

"Ochhi godi, baingan khura: le ayee kantha, kadi na bura".⁵⁸

Small knees, egg-shaped hooves – bring (such bullocks), husband; they are never bad.

खुर्काना, *khurkana*, v.a., to reprove.

- 58 ओछी गोड़ी, बैंगण खुरा ।
 ले आइए कथा, कदी ना बुरा ॥

खूँटा, *khunta*, n.m., Two uprights is which the hub of a spinning wheel is fixed by an iron pivot.

खूँड, *khud*, n.m., furrow.

खूँडवानी, *khudwani*, n.f., good rain, a furrow full.

खेदना, *khedna*, v.a., to drive off, eject.

खेर, *kher*, n.m., bad cold, influenza.

खेल, *khel*, n.f., trough at a well, at which cattle water.

खोई, *khoi*, n.f., crushed cane used for fuel.

खोटा, *khota*, adj., bad, rascally, quarrelsome.

खोना, *khona*, v.a., (1) To spoil (the common Urdu* sense is to lose); (2) To pick.

खोर, *khori*, n.f., earthen manger at which cattle feed.

खोरी, *khori*, n.f., (1) A scratch; (2) Very light ploughing.

"*Magh ki khori aur sinh ki jhori, pake bagair na ja*".⁵⁹

Magh's ploughing, and a tiger's-claw wound, never go without maturing.

(The double meaning of *pakna*, to mature and to fester, is not capable of being rendered in English).

खोला, *khola*, n.f., buffalo or cow past bearing.

खोवा, *khowa*, n.m., an insect that blights *jowar* and *bajra*.

खोवार, *khovar*, n.m., or adj., base (corruption of Persian *khwar*).

खोसना, *khosna*, v.a., to seize, snatch away, withdraw.

ख्यास, *khyas*, n.f., remembrance.

ग

गंग्वर, *gangwar*, n.m., hero.

गंडा, *ganda*, n.m., a cane (of sugar-cane).

गंडसा, *gandsa*, n.m., a rough frame put under the plough to take the share off the ground when driving to and from the fields.

गज, *gaj*, n.m., elephant.

* Also in Hindi.

59 माघ की खोरी और सिंह की झोरी, पके बगैर ना जा ।।

"*Dhili kokhan, kamr kas, jis ki pindi lal surang.*

Us ka jaya gaj charhe, na to albat charhe torang".⁶⁰

Loose belly, tight back, red complexion – such a woman's child will mount an elephant – if not, at least a horse.

गठवाना, *gathwana*, v.a., to get mended or cobbled (of leather things).

गडी, *gadi*, n.f., cup, the *lota* of Urdu*.

गता, *gata*, n.m., battens across the well-yoke.

गद, *gad*, n.f., thud bump, *gad-desi* suddenly, violently.

"*Hari thi man bhari thi, baba ji ke bagh men.*

Lataura si khari thi".⁶¹

When green she was lovely is Babaji's garden. She stood so blooming.

(Answer *jowar*).

गदर, *gaddar*, adj., half ripe, ripening.

"*Kache phal sohawne, gaddar hue mithan.*

We phal kaunse, jo pakke ho karwan".⁶²

Unripe fruits are agreeable, half ripe sweet.

What are those fruits that are bitter when ripe?

(Anser mankind – the three ages of children, grown lads, and old men are depicted).

गद देसी, *gad desi*, adv., suddenly, violently.

गधल, *gadhal*, n.f., dirt, mud (in water).

गन, *gan*, n.m., cloud, gathering clouds.

गन्धोलक, *gandholak*, n.m., the time just after sunset.

गमीना, *gamina*, n.m., doing errands, fagging to another village.

60 ढीली कोखा, कमर कस, जिसकी पिंडी लाल सुरंग ।
उस का जाया गज चढ़े, ना तो अलबत चढ़े तुरंग ।।

* Also in Hindi.

61 हरी थी मन भरी थी, बाबा जी के बाग में ।
लदूरा सी खड़ी थी ।। (जुआर)

62 कच्चे फल सुहावने, गदरे हुए मिठा ।
वे फल कौन से, जो पक के हों कड़वां ।। (आदमी की तीन अवस्था)

गर्गरी, *gargari*, adj., newly watered, wet.

गलंते, *galante*, v.n., poetical form from *galna*, q.v.; it is either past tense or imperfect participle.

गलना, *galna*, v.n., lit., to melt, so perish; idiom., to thunder.
"Ap galante pandiya, jajman bhi gale".⁶³

The pandit perishing, ruins his client with himself.

(The fathers have eaten 'sour grapes and the children's teeth are set on edge).

गवांड, *gawand*, n.m., neighbourhood.

गा, *ga*, n.f., cow that has calved.

गांठ, *ganth*, n.f., (1) Repairing, cobbling; (2) Purse; (3) Knot.

गांठ सेठ, *ganth seth*, n.f., cobbling, mending.

गांडल, *gandal*, n.f., young shoots of *sarson* used for food (human).

गादर, *gadar*, n.m., a kind of grass (*anatherum muricatum*).

गाडा, *gada*, n.m., a big cart.

गाडी, *gadi*, n.f., cart, also train.

गात, *gat*, n.m., body.

गाता, *gata*, n.m., wooden bar, leather covered, making lip to prevent water tilting back into well when *charas*, q.v., is put down full.

गादड़, *gadar*, n.m., a jackal.

"Gadar ki maut awe, to gam sohin bhaje".⁶⁴

When the jackal's to die, he runs towards the village.

(Running into the jaws of death).

गधला, *gadhla*, adj., dirty, muddy (of water).

गाबू, *gabru*, n.m., a youth.

गाम, *gam*, n.m., village.

गाम्डी, *gamri*, n.f., a small village.

गाल, *gal*, n.f., an abuse.

गालना, *galna*, v.a., to liquefy, melt, so to destroy.

गाह, *gah*, n.m., (1) Poetic license for *ghao*, q.v.; (2) An alligator or crocodile.

63 आप गलांटे पांडिया, जजमान भी गाले ।।

64 गादड़ की मौत आवे, तो गाँव सोही भाजे ।।

गाहा, *gaha*, n.m., riddle.

"Bin sisan dant anek bane, bin kanthan gawe rag suta.

Pan ki pik ne dur kare, kya sihai ki rekh pe man chalta.

Bhaj le alekh Narinjan ne, is gahe ne khole manus suta".⁶⁵

Sans head and teeth too many: sans throat and sings a good song.

Throws away the betel spittings: see how it follows the black line. Praise the invisible God – good man is he who solves this riddle.

(Answer 'a saw').

गाहटा, *gahta*, n.m., threshing by driving four to six bullocks over the crop.

गित्वाड़, *gitwar*, n.m., an enclosure, for stocking fodder, etc.

गित्वाड़ा, *gitwara*, n.m., same as *gitwar*, q.v.

गियास, *giyas*, n.m., the 11th day of either half of the lunar month.

गिर्ज, *girj*, n.m., a kind of crane or stork.

गिर्डी, *girri*, n.f., a small round clod-crusher drawn by two bullocks.

गिर्ड गांठ, *girr ganth*, n.f., a round closed bundle.

गुड्डी, *guddi*, n.f., small uprights, resting on the *pat*, q.v., in which the axle-bar of the well-wheel is fixed.

गुदड़ी, *gudri*, n.f., two uprights supporting the spindle of a spinning-wheel.

गुन, *gun*, n.m., goodness, virtue, kindness.

गुभारना, *gubbharna*, v.a., (1) To push or thrust in; (2) To stitch roughly, cobble.

गूंदना, *gundna*, v.a., (1) To plait, braid; (2) To knead, pound.

गूंधना, *gundhna*, v.a., same as *gundna*, q.v.

"Mitti kahe kumhar te, kya gundhe moe.

Ek din aisa hoga, ham gundhenge toe".⁶⁶

65 बिन सीसन दांत अनेक बने, बिन कंठा गावे राग सुता ।

पान की पीक ने दूर करे, क्या सियाही की रेख पे मन चलता ।

भज ले अलख निरंजन ने, इस गाहे ने खोले मानस सुता ।। (आरा)

66 मिट्टी कंहे कुम्हार ते, क्या गूंदे मोय ।

एक दिन ऐसा होगा, हम गूंदेंगे तोय ।।

Says the earth to the potter, why pound me so?

'The day will come when I'll pound you'.

(The final words in each line are Brij or Purabi and not Jatu).

गूँह. *gunh*, n.m., human excrement.

गून. *gun*, n.f., sack, load, pack, such as donkeys carry.

"*Gadha na kuda, kudi gun*".⁶⁷

The ass didn't jump but off jumped the load.

(Used when some busy body puts his spoke into the wheel).

गूना. *guna*, n.m., the broken straw or stalk of *jowar* (compare *johra*).

गूम्डी. *gumri*, n.f., pimple, boil, bubo.

गेर्ना. *gera*, v.a., to put down, throw down, throw away.

गेहूँ. *gehun*, n.m., wheat.

"*Gehun khana chahe tha, sadh men kyon na bahe tha*".⁶⁸

Did you want to eat wheat? Then why didn't you plough in Har?

गैघल. *gaighal*, n.m., mud, slough.

गैल. *gail*, postp., with.

गैलड़. *gailar*, n.m., or n.f., step-child, i.e., woman's child by a previous husband.

गैलड़ा. *gailra*, adj., past, gone before (of time).

गैहना. *gaihna*, adj., mortgaged.

गैहरे. *gaihre*, n.m., comfortable circumstances, prosperity.

गोच्ची. *gochni*, n.f., mixed wheat and gram.

गोजड़ा. *gojra*, n.m., a mixture of wheat, barley and gram.

गोज़ा. *gojh*, n.f., pocket in a man's coat.

गोज़ा. *gojha*, n.m., pocket in a boy's *chadar*.

गोडा. *goda*, n.m., a knee.

गोड़ी. *gori*, n.f., same as *jindrala*, q.v., but dragged by bullocks.

67 गधा ना कुदा, कुदी गूण ॥

68 गेहूँ खाना चाहे था, साढ़े में क्यों ना बाहे था ॥

गोद. *god*, n.m., adoption of a relation as a son (taking into lap).

गोद आना. *god ana*, v.n., to be adopted.

गोद लेना. *god lena*, v.n., to adopt.

गोना. *gona*, v.a., (1) To push or thrust in; (2) To stitch roughly, cobble.

गोपिया. *gopiya*, n.m., sling used by a crop-watcher.

गोफिया. *gofiya*, n.m., as *gopiya*, q.v.

गोमाना. *gomana*, n.m., the foundation of the *kup*, q.v., made of cotton-stalks.

गोरा. *gora*, n.m., bare ground outside the *abadi* where the cattle stand or rest.

गोरी. *gori*, n.f., a handsome woman (fem. of *gora* – fair).

गोल. *gol*, n.m., sending cattle to another village to pasture.

गोला. *gola*, n.m., (1) The top-leaves of the cane, cut off before stripping; (2) Mud pellets slung by the crop-watcher.

गोलान. *golan*, n.f., recognition.

गोवाड़. *gowar*, n.m., same as *guar*, q.v.

गोवार. *gowar*, n.m., villager, yokel.

गोवाल. *gowal*, n.m., herdsman, cowherd.

गोसा. *gosa*, n.m., dried cow-dung cakes.

गोहर. *gohar*, n.m., road, same as *rasta* or *gaunda*, q.v.

गोहांड. *gohand*, n.m., same as *gawand*, q.v.

गोहरी. *gohri*, n.f., smaller *gohar*, q.v.

गोहल्या. *gohlya*, n.m., the starling (known in the Punjab as *tiliar*).

गौंडा. *gaunda*, n.m., road between villages broad enough for several carts.

गौंडी. *gaundi*, n.f., road between villages, broad enough for one cart.

गौड़ी. *gauri*, n.f., a cow that has calved (the word is in form diminutive but not always so in usage).

- गौन, *gaun*, n.f., the slope, down, which the bullocks go in drawing water from a well.
- ग्यान, *gyan*, n.m., thought, idea, perception.
- ग्यानी, *gyani*, adj., wise.
- "Gyani jhirwe gyan ne, ban ne jhirwe mor.
Tiria jhirwe kuh ne, andhera jhirwe chor".⁶⁹
The wise pines for wisdom.
The peacock for the wood.
The woman for the well.
The thief for the dark.
- ग्यारस, *gyaras*, n.f., same as *atkadshi*, q.v.
- ग्याल, *gyal*, n.m., the sonless dead. Often propitiated as inimical.

घ

- घटा, *ghata*, n.f., cloud.
- घटना, *ghatna*, v.n., to decrease, lessen, be short.
- "Dene ayi bunai, ghatiya batawe sut".⁷⁰
Pay time for weaving came; says he the thread's short!
- घड़ाना, *gharana*, v.a., to get made.
- घड़ूकना, *gharukna*, v.n., to thunder (used of thunder in month of *Sawan* only).
- घड़ौंची, *gharaunchi*, n.f., (1) A stand for propping carts; (2) A stand for holding water-pots.
- घघी, *ghaghi*, n.f., an insect that blights *bajra*.
- घन, *ghan*, n.m. same as *gun*, q.v.
- घना, *ghana*, adj., much, many.
- घनखरे, *ghankhare*, adj., much, many, very.
- घम्सान, *ghamsan*, n.m., (1) Crowd; (2) Collected produce of a field.
- घर्राणा, *gharrana*, v.n., to thunder.
- घर्रासा, *gharwasa*, n.m., house-keeping.

69 ज्ञानी झिरवे ज्ञान ने, बण ने झिरवे मोर ।
त्रिया झिरवे कूह ने, अंधेरा झिरवे चोर ।।

70 देणे आई बुणाई, घट्या बतावे सूत ।।

- घाओ, *ghao*, n.m., sore, wound.
- घाट, *ghat*, adj., less.
- घाटा, *ghata*, n.m., loss, deficit.
- घाम, *gham*, n.m., sunshine, sun's heat.
- घामड़, *ghamar*, n.f., a heat-stricken cow (from *gham*, q.v.).
- घालामाला, *ghalamala*, n.m., irresponsibility, saying one and doing another thing, confusion, disorder.
- घालना, *ghalna*, v.a., (1) To thrust in, put in; (2) To fling down; (3) To send off, send away.
- "Ghare men nun ghalna".⁷¹
Put salt in the pot.
(A form of oath).
- घास टूक का वक्त, *ghas tuk ka waqt*, n.m., evening time; the same as *diwa bale* or *rotiyan ka waqt*; *ghas tuk* is a familiar phrase for the evening meal.
- घिड़ी, *ghirri*, n.f., round earth-roller, or clod crusher.
- घिल्डी, *ghilri*, n.f., pot for heating *ghi*.
- घिसाना, *ghisana*, v.a., to rub, or cause to rub.
- घींस, *ghins*, n.f., same as *gandsa*, q.v.
- घीटी, *ghiti*, n.f., throat.
- घुंघट, *ghunghat*, n.m., (1) Silver fringe to the *orhna*, q.v., falling over forehead; (2) Veil, idiomatically used in proverb for the beard of the wheat.
- घूंड़ी, *ghundi*, n.f., twisted strand of *sani* or *dob* or *munj*, etc.
- घेर, *gher*, n.m., a cattle-yard.
- घेर्नी, *gherni*, n.f., a peg by which the handle (*hathli*) of a spinning wheel (*charkha*) is worked.
- घोघ, *ghogh*, n.m., hole made by scraping out earth for plastering.
- घोट, *ghot*, n.f., still moist heat.
- घोटना, *ghotna*, v.a., to grind.
- घोड़ता, *ghorta*, n.m., a donkey or a very small pony.
- घोसी, *ghosi*, n.m., a cattle-dealing tribe.

च

- चंबोला, *chanbola*, n.m., a kind of song (love song).
 चकारा, *chakara*, n.m., gazelle.
 चणक आना, *chanak ana*, v.n., to be strained (of a muscle, etc.).
 चत्राई, *chatrai*, n.f., (1) Cunningness; (2) Pride.
 चम्गता, *chamgata*, n.m., same as *gata* (q.v.) when leather covered.
 चर्खा, *charkha*, n.m., spinning wheel.
 चर्मख, *charmakh*, n.f., pegs of grass or hemp, etc., through each *gudri* (q.v.), on which the spindle of a spinning wheel rides.
 चर्स, *chars*, n.f., well-bucket.
 चलावा, *chalawa*, n.m., marriage (the final ceremony called *maklawā* in Urdu).
 चहानी, *chahani*, n.f., cremation-ground.
 चाक, *chak*, n.m., the vessel in which the boiled sugar-cane juice is cooled and consolidated.
 चाठा, *chatha*, n.m., masonry work in a sugar-press between the vessels in which the juice is boiled and cooked.
 चातर, *chatar*, adj., clever.
 "Sola sasu, sau bahu, tin khasm, ghar char.
 Gaha Raja Bhoj ka, koi chatar liyo bichar".⁷²
 Sixteen mothers-in-law,
 A hundred wives,
 Three husbands,
 Four houses.
 Raja Bhoj's riddle: let some wise man solve it.
 (Answer *chaupar* ("draughts") – 16 pieces, 100 squares, 4 dice, etc.)
 चादर भीज, *chadar bhij*, n.m., light rain, enough to wet one's clothes.

72 सोलह सासू, सौ बहू, तीन खसम, घर चार ।
 गाहा राजा भोज का, कोई चतर लियो विचार ।। (चौपड़)

- चाम, *cham*, n.m., skin on leather.
 "Bhar gaya mera Ram manayo, a gaya bhai kili kholde,
 Ram manayo.
 Har bhaj le Ram manayo, a gaya bhai kili kholde, Ram manayo.
 Dadu dunya bawri, kahe cham ne Ram.
 Puchh maror bald ki kadhe apna kam".⁷³
 It's full, God keep us all. It's come, loose the pegs,
 God keep us all.
 Sing to God, God keep us all. It's come, loose the
 pegs, God keep us all.
 Oh Dadu, the world is mad: they call leather God.
 A man's at work, twisting the tail of an ox.
 (The first lines are the song of the well song by the
 man at the bucket, the refrain *Ram manayo* giving the
 time to the bullock-driver. Dadu, a great saint,
 hearing the refrain thought some religious ceremony
 was in progress, but coming up saw only some
 farmers and a leather well-bucket and broke out into
 an angry apostrophe).
 चारुवा, *charuwa*, n.m., a donkey.
 चाला, *chala*, n.m., (1) Hardship or oppression; (2)
 Occurrence.
 चिऊंटी, *chiunti*, n.f., small black ant.
 चिंघ्वा, *chinghwa*, n.m., heat in urine.
 चिरमाशा, *chirmasha*, n.m., more commonly *chomasa*, q.v.
 चिनाना, *chinana*, v.a., To pile or heap carefully; used; (1) for
 heaping earth generally; (2) of binding a turban.
 चिन्ता, *chinta*, n.f., anxiety.
 चिमाजाना, *chimajana*, v.n., to slip off, run away.

73 भर गया, मेरा नाम मनाइयो ।
 आगया भाई किल्ली खोल दे, राम मनाइयो ।
 हर भज ले, राम मनाइयो, आगया भाई किल्ली खोल दे, राम मनाइयो ।
 दादू दुनिया बावरी, कहे चाम ने राम ।
 पूछ मरोड़े बलद की, काढ़े अपना काम ।।

- चिरी, *chiri*, n.f., a bird.
 चिर्मठी, *chirmthi*, n.f., a ratti, (liquorice seed) 1/96 part of a tola.
 चीघड़ा, *chighra*, n.m., same as *chughra*, q.v.
 चीज, *chij*, n.f., thing.
 चीरा, *chira*, n.m., coloured turban worn by young men.
 चुंडा वट, *chunda wat*, adj. or adv., division per stirpes, by wives (veils).
 चुला, *chula*, n.m., mouthful.
 चूटना, *chuntna*, v.a., to pick (with sickle) the heads only of a crop.
 चूघड़ा, *chughra*, n.m., a small lamp used at shrines and for *Diwali*, etc.
 चूड़ी, *churi*, n.f., glass bangle.
 चूतड़, *chutar*, n.m., buttock.
 "Pahar te ayi girr ganth – eke chutar eke ankh".⁷⁴
 Came a bundle from the hills – one buttock and one eye.
 (Answer – a jar of *ghi*).
 चून, *chun*, n.m., floor.
 चेत, *chet*, n.m., the 1st month of the year – March to April.
 चेब्ड़ा, *chebra*, n.m., litter of pigs.
 चोखा, *chokha*, adj., very fair, passable, satisfactory; sometimes, good, especially as an interjection.
 चोपाड़, *chopar*, n.f., common meeting house of the village or a subdivision of it.
 चोप्ड़ी, *chopri*, adj., buttered, greasy (also *chopra*).
 चोमासा, *chomasa*, n.m., the rainy season (4 months).
 चोराहा, *choraha*, n.m., four cross-roads.
 चोलाई, *chulai*, n.m., *amaranth*.
 चोसड़, *chosand*, adj., four pronged (of a pitch fork).
 चौक, *chaunk*, n.m., ventilation-hole, generally square, in the centre of a roof.
 चौंसी, *chaunsi*, n.f., a coarse country cloth used by zamindars.

74 पहाड़ तें आई गिरि गौठ ।
 एक चुतड़, एक आंख ॥ (घीलड़ी)

- चौकस, *chaukas*, adj., strong, intelligent, firm, careful.
 "Nar nari ka piar, sajan, tum dil men rakhna.
 Nar ko dena mar, nari ko chaukas rakhna".⁷⁵
 If the wife has a lover, friend, hide it in thy heart.
 Kill the lover, and keep thy wife safe.
 (a riddle – lock (*nar*) and key (*nari*) – lock the lock and keep the key secret; *tala marna* is to lock a lock).
 चौथ, *chauth*, n.f., the 4th day of either half of the month.
 चौदश, *chaudash*, n.f., the 14th day of either half of the month.
 चौना, *chauna*, n.m., a herd of cattle when going to graze.
 चौपट, *chaupat*, adj., open all round, desolate, so unguarded, careless.
 चौसर, *chausar*, n.m., fourth ploughing.

छ

- छट, *chhat*, n.f., the sixth day of either half of the lunar month.
 छटा पहर, *chhata paihr*, n.m., the sixth watch of the day (Urdu* *adhi rat*).
 छटोरा, *chhatora*, adj., extravagant, self-indulgent, luxurious.
 छड़ा, *chhara*, n.m., large stick put round to fence a field.
 छड़ी, *chhari*, n.f., smaller *Chhara* (q.v.).
 छला, *chhala*, n.m., a plain finger-ring.
 छा, *chha*, n.f., same as *rang* (q.v.).
 छाज, *chhaj*, n.m., a winnowing fan.
 छान, *chhan*, n.f., a thatch roof.
 छाबन, *chhaban*, n.m., wattlings of the floor of a cart made of cotton stalks, *dhandhain* (q.v.), *sar* (q.v.), etc.

75 नर नारी का प्यार सजन तुम दिल में रखना ।
 नर को देना मार, नारी को चौकस रखना ॥
 * Also in Hindi.

- छामा, *chhama*, n.m., a piece of red-coloured coarse cloth (*chaunsi*) worked in crewels, worn at the front part of a woman's *orhna* (q.v.).
- छावा, *chhawa*, n.m., (1) Building (used on a survey of the accommodation provided); (2) Shade.
- छिक्ना, *chhikna*, v.n., to be satisfied, exhausted, satiated.
- छिल्ड़ा, *chhilra*, n.m., milk following *khis* (q.v.), for eight or ten days. After this comes ordinary *dudh*.
- छींका, *chhinka*, n.m., (1) A large cattle muzzle; (2) A basket or frame suspended from the roof on which milk, etc., is kept.
- छींकी, *chhinki*, n.f., a small cattle muzzle.
- छीदा, *chhida*, adj., rare, sparse, few.
"Til chhide, jaun sanghne, mendak chal jowar.
U'nt pair men bajra aur dhan pair men char.
Chhidi chhidi banshti, ghore hinsen bahar".⁷⁶
 (Sow) *til* sparsely, *barley* closely, *jowar* a frog's hop apart. *Bajra* at a camel's hoof distance, and rice four times as close. Cotton very sparsely – and there'll be a horse to whinny at your door.
- छीपन, *chhipan*, n.f., female tailor or dye-stamper.
- छीपी, *chhipi*, n.m., tailor or dye-stamper.
- छुटपन, *chhutpan*, n.m., (1) Childishness; (2) Childhood
- छुटभ्यन, *chhutbhayan*, adj., (one) in low position, lowly.
- छे, *chhe*, interj., a noise used to make cows and bullocks drink.
- छो, *chho*, n.m., (1) Touch; (2) Anger. (*Chho men ana* to get angry).
"Manghsir jada rangsir, Poh jade ka chho".⁷⁷
 In *Maghair* the cold is moderate, in *Poh* it strikes home.

76 तिल छीदे, जौं संघन, मैडक चाल जुवार ।
 ऊँट पैर में बाजरा, और धान पैर में चार ।
 छीदी-छीदी बंसटी, घोड़े हिंसे बार ॥

77 मंगसिर जाड़ा रंगसिर, पोह जाड़े का खोह ॥

- छोरट, *chhorat*, n.m., boy, loosely "children".
- छोरा, *chhora*, n.m., boy.
- छोरी, *chhori*, n.f., a girl.
- छोलना, *chholna*, v.a., to strip or peel, Urdu *chhilna*.
- छौर, *chhaur*, n.m., a big stock of *pulis* (q.v.).
- छौरी, *chhauri*, n.f., a small stock of *pulis* (q.v.).

ज

- जंगल, *jangal*, n.m., Punjab country; cf. the Roman use of 'barbarus'.
- जंजाल, *janjal*, n.m., trouble misfortune.
- जग, *jag*, n.m., (1) World' (2) A funeral feast.
"Kaga kis ka dhan hare, koel kis ne de.
Ek jiba ke karan, jag apna kar le".⁷⁸
 Whose wealth does the crow take? To whom does the koel give ought? Yet one by his tongue makes the whole world his own.
 (Showing the benefits of a persuasive tongue).
- जठानी, *jathani*, n.f., elder brother's wife; ef. *drani*, younger brother's wife.
- The two wives hold these relationships to each other whether both husbands are living, or both after *karao* (q.v.) are living with the surviving brother.
- जती, *jati*, adj. celibate, continent.
- जानवर, *janawar*, n.m., an animal
- जन्दनी, *jandni*, n.f., the threads of human hair stretched criss-cross from wheel to wheel of a spinning wheel.
- जबर, *jabar*, adj., more.
- जमाई, *jamai*, n.m., son-in-law.
- जलंधर, *jalandhar*, n.m., a disease due to mamarious climate resulting in swelling of the stomach. Dropsy.

78 कागा किस का धन हरे, कोयल किस को दे ।
 एक जीबा के कारणे, जग अपना कर ले ॥

जलैहरी, *jalaihri*, a halo round the moon.

"*Suraj kundal chand jalaihri, tute tibe bhare daihri*".⁷⁹

A ring round the sun, a halo rounds the moon!

The sand hills are washed away and the hollows filled up.

(A sign of abundant rain).

जवारा, *jawara*, n.m., fodder given to bullocks at midday.

जांड, *jand*, n.m., a tree, *prosopis spicigera*.

जाखड़ा, *jakhra*, adj., nearly blind.

जाडा, *jada*, n.m., the cold weather, four months.

जान बिनान, *jan binan*, n.f., life and soul, essence.

जाबर, *jabar*, n.m., rank and deeply grown *dub* grass.

जाया, *jaya*, partic., born, so son, offspring, e.g., *manjaya*, "sons of the same mother".

जाल, *jal*, n.m., or f., a tree (*salvadora oleoides*) (a big tree will be masculine and a small one feminine).

जिन्दाला, *jindrala*, n.m., a drag-rake dragged by men for leveling high land.

जिब, *jib*, adv., relative – when; correlative – then;

e.g., *jib pani ayega, jib bari boange* or *jib pani aya, jib inkh boya tha*.

When the water comes, then we will sow cotton; or – when the water comes, we sowed cane.

जिमाना, *jimana*, v.a., to entertain at meals.

जीजा, *jija*, n.m., sister's husband.

"*Jije ke mal par, sali lad bauli*".⁸⁰

The sister-in-law goes half mad (with pride or envy at) her brother-in-law's wealth.

जीजी, *jiji*, n.f., sister; used to actual sister or near cousin only.

जीब, *jib*, n.f., tongue (poetical *jiba*).

79 सूरज कुंडल, चांद जलैहरी ।
टूटे टीबे, भरे देहरी ॥

80 जीजे के माल पर, साली लाड़ बावली ॥

जीम्ना, *jimna*, v.n., to be entertained to food.

जीव, *jiv*, n.m., life.

जुध, *judh*, n.m., war.

जुल्माना, *julmana*, n.m., cruelty, oppression.

जूआ, *jua*, n.m., (1) The upper wooden bar in the yoke of a well-bullock; (2) The yoke of the plough or cart.

जू, *jun*, n.f., louse.

"*Juan ki mis, ghagri gere*".⁸¹

Throws away a petticoat because of the lice in it! i.e., any excuse is good enough!

जूड़, *jur*, n.m., yoke of a well.

जून, *jun*, n.m., (1) Twisted strand of cane-tops for binding sheaths of cane; (2) A meal; (3) A life (in the series of transmigrations).

जूम, *jum*, n.f., louse.

जूल, *jul*, n.m., a cubic measure, 10 by 10 by 1 *haths* usually, which is the unit when zamindars unite to dig their tank.

जे, *je*, conj., if.

जेठ, *jeth*, n.m., the 3rd month of the year, May to June.

जेठा, *jetha*, adj., first born, so best.

"*Jeth jethi, sarh heti, sawan men boi na khoi*".⁸²

Jeth's (cotton) is first and best, Har's late, Sawan's sowing gives no picking.

जेदूत, *jethut*, n.m., nephew, son of husband's elder brother.

जेली, *jeli*, n.f., a (two pronged) pitch-fork.

जेवड़ा, *jewra*, n.m., a rope stronger than *jewri* (q.v.) made by twisting three *ghundis* (q.v.) together.

जेवड़ी, *jewri*, n.f., (1) Rope of the country, made by twisting two *ghundis* (q.v.) together; (2) Survey-chain.

"*Ali dekh ke gargari, bahuti deni bo*.

Phirti ayi jewri, ab kam kis bidh ho".⁸³

81 जुआं की मिस घाघरी गेरे ॥

82 जेठ जेठी, साढ़ हेठी ।
सावण में बोई ना खोई ॥

Seeing the soil moist and soft, he sowed a great deal.
Round comes the chain; now how can he make it less?

(The proverb refers to a fluctuating system of assessment when the demand is adjusted to the cultivation of each year).

जैल, *zail*, n.f., same as *thok* (q.v.).

जो, *jo*, n.f., wife.

जोग, *jog*, adj., worth, constructed with the inflected infinitive as "*karan jog*".

जोगम जोग, *jogam jog*, adj., suitable, agreeable.

"*Nadi kinare ghar kare, aur chori khatiya khae.*

Jogam jog na behae, yeh tinon chal jaen".⁸⁴

If a man builds a house on the banks of a stream, or lives on the spoils of theft; or mates unsuitably – all three will come to grief.

जोगना, *jogna*, n.m., a *jogi* (mere *jogi*). (used in a contemptuous use).

"*Ghar ka jogi jogna, bahar gam ke sidh*".⁸⁵

A *jogi* is a mere *jogi* in his own home but a saint in another village.

"A prophet is not without honour save in his own country".

जोट, *jot*, n.f., band, yoke, yoke of oxen.

जोड़या, *jorya*, n.m., the leader pair of bullocks in a cart.

जोत, *jot*, n.m., leather strap passing from the yoke under the bullock's neck.

जोहड़, *johar*, n.m., a *kachcha* (unlined) tank.

जोहड़ी, *johri*, n.f., a small *kachacha* tank.

जौ, *jaun*, n.m., barley (same as *jau* of Urdu^{*}).

83 आली देख के गरगरी, बहुती देनी बो ।
फिरती आई जेवड़ी, अब काम किस बिध हो ॥

84 नदी किनारे घर करे, और चोरी खट्या खाय ।
जोगम जोग ना ब्याहे, ये तीनों चाल जाय ॥

85 घर का जोगी जोगना, बाहर गाम का सिद्ध ॥

"*Khare gehun, pare jaun*".⁸⁶

(Cut) wheat still upright, and barley when fallen.

झ

झकंत, *jhakant*, n.f., same as *jhakkat* (q.v.).

झक्कत, *jhakkat*, n.f., labour, assiduity, specially mental labour.

"*Jhakkat bidya, pach kheti*".⁸⁷

Wisdom by industry, farming by toil.

झड़क, *jharak*, n.f., noise made by churning milk or simmering milk.

झपकना, *jhapakna*, v.n., to wink.

झांखा, *jhankha*, n.m., large ventilation-hole in the roof of a zamindar's house.

झांपना, *ghanpna*, v.a., to shut.

झाक्रा, *jhakra*, n.m., a big earthen water-pot with a wide mouth.

झाड़, *jhar*, n.m., a shrub (*zizyphus nummularia*), so called when still growing.

झालड़ा, *jalra*, n.m., a long hanging necklace, made of rupees.

झिरा, *jhira*, n.m., (1) Surplus canal water; (2) Dripping water.

झिरना, *jhirna*, v.n., (1) To pine; (2) To drip.

झीना, *jhina*, adj., thin.

झीमा, *jhima*, adv., slowly.

झुंड, *jhund*, n.f., a clump of cotton opening in the pod.

झुलना, *jhulna*, v.n., to swing; to blow (of wind).

झूंगा, *jhunga*, n.m., a bullock with horns bent downwards.

झूंड, *jhund*, n.m., a kind of grass. (*Anatherum muricatum*).

* Also in Hindi.

86 खड़े गेहूं, पड़े जौ ॥ (काटें)

87 झक्कत विद्या, पचत खेती ॥

झुंडी तोड़, *jhundi tor*, n.m., one whose rights (as occupancy tenant only) are based on his or his ancestor's havng originally broken up the land.

झेरा, *jhera*, n.m., an unlined well, fallen up.

झोंवांसा, *jhonwansa*, n.m., camel thorn (*alhagi maurorum*).

झोकन आला, *jhokan ala*, n.m., stoker at the sugar-press.

झोका, *jhoka*, n.m., stoker at the sugar-press.

झोकना, *jhokna*, v.a., to stoke a fire.

झोटा, *jhota*, n.m., buffalo of full age whether entire or not.

झोटी, *jhoti*, n.f., same as *jhotri* (q.v.).

झोटड़ा, *jhotra*, n.m., buffalo calf of two years or so.

झोटड़ी, *jhotri*, n.f., buffalo-heifer of two years or so.

झोड़ा, *jhora*, n.m., stalk of *mung*, *moth*, *urd*, or *gram*, after the pods and leaves are shaken off.

झोरी, *jhori*, n.f., a wound.

ट

टंटा, *tanta*, n.m., noise, disturbance, trouble.

टटीरी, *tatiri*, n.f., a bird ("the did you do it" of the Anglo-Indian) lapwing.

टलना, *talna*, v.n., to be evaded, eluded, escaped.

टांग्ली, *tangli*, n.f., same as *jeli dosang* (q.v.).

टांडी, *tandi*, n.f., a small mud-bracket on a wall.

टाट, *tat*, n.f., the pod of *gram* (with the pea intact).

टाटस, *tatas*, n.f., the pod of *gram* after threshing.

टाटा, *tata*, n.m., the screen of cotton stalks etc., erected round the sugar-press.

टाटी सेवा, *tati sewa*, n.m., as *asrat* (q.v.).

टाड, *tad*, n.f., armlet, worn only after *gaona* or *chalawa* (q.v.).

टापू, *tapu*, n.m., an island.

टाबर, *tabar*, n.m., boy under the age of 15 or so (used in south of the district).

टाल, *tal*, n.m., a big bell.

"Chhoti thi jib dhotam dhota, bari hui jib lal.

Budhi hui jib nachan lagi band gale men tal".⁸⁸

When small it was hidden under the earth (?), when big it was red. When old it began to dance as if it had a bell on its neck.

(Answer – 'gram').

टिकौड़ा, *tikaura*, n.m., a heap of *jowar* or *bajra*, ready for threshing.

टी, *ti*, intrej., Eh! Girl (used to women in their paternal village only).

टींड, *tind*, n.f., fruit of *kair* (q.v.).

टीडी, *tidi*, n.f., full-grown locust.

टीबा, *tiba*, n.m., the crest of a sandy hill.

टुक एक, *tukek*, adv., one moment, usually with "to stop".

Literally *tuk* probably means a piece, a part.

टुकटुकी, *tuk tuki*, n.m., goldsmith (*onomatopoeic*).

टूक, *tuk*, n.m., a piece (of bread especially).

टूम्ब, *tumb*, n.f., ornaments (collectively), jewellery.

टेक, *tek*, n.f., (1) Safety; (2) Prop.

"Chalna bhala na kos ka, beti bhali na ek.

Qarza bhala na bap ka, Sahib rakho tek".⁸⁹

Walking's bad, even a mile; daughter's bad, even one of them.

Debt's bad, even one's father's, God save us from them!

टेकना, *tekna*, v.a., to affix,

mohar tekna – to affix a seal.

टोकना, *tokna*, n.m., larger *tokni* (q.v.).

टोकनी, *tokni*, n.f., brass water-pot used also for *ghi*.

टोटा, *tata*, n.m., loss, ruin.

"Kua kheti nafa, brabar, sara tota gari men".⁹⁰

A well, or farming, the gain (and the loss) are quits.

All's loss in driving a cart.

टोह, *toh*, n.f., search.

88 छोटी थी जिब धोतम धोती, बड़ी हुई जिब लाल ।

बूढ़ी हुई जिब नाचन लागी, बांध गले में टाल ॥

89 चलना भला ना कोस का, बेटी भली ना एक ।

कर्ज भला ना बाप का, साहिब राखो टेक ॥

90 कुआ खेती नफा बराबर, सारा टोटा गाड़ी में ॥

टोहना, *tohna*, v.a., to search for.

टोठा, *tautha*, n.m., winter sunshine.

ठ

ठगाई, *thagai*, n.f., cunning, deception.

ठणकना, *thanakna*, v.n., to rattle, jingle, tinkle.

ठर्ना, *tharna*, v.n., to shiver (with cold).

ठाडा, *thada*, adj., heavy, thick, fine.

ठाडी रौ, *thadi rau*, n.f., very heavy rain.

ठाली, *thali*, adj., unemployed, at leisure.

ठूना, *thuna*, n.m., pretence.

ठेकर, *thekar*, n.m., (1) Turn roster; (2) The potsherds by which the roster is determined.

ठेका, *theka*, n.m., the large round canvas sack in which grain is stored in a house.

ठेठ, *theth*, adv., exactly, on the spot.

ठोका पीटी, *thoka piti*, n.m., carpenter (idiomatic in proverb only – onomatopoeic).

ठोठ, *thoth*, n.m., or adv., (1) Fool, bad husbandman; (2) Exactly, on the spot.

"Barsenge katak diwali, aisa hi thoth aisa hi hali".⁹¹

If it rains in *katak* and at *diwali*, its all one for the good and the bad husbandman.

ठोला, *thola*, n.m., (1) The minor subdivision of a village; (2) A prick; (3) A peck, of a bird's beak or scratch of a man's finger-nail.

ठोलेदार, *tholedar*, n.m., an elder councilor of the village: there is usually one for each *thola* (q.v.).

ड

डंग, *dang*, n.m., a pace, step.

डंग्रौला, *dangraula*, n.m., a path for cattle.

डंग्वारा, *dangwara*, n.m., association of cattle or labour in cultivation; amalgamation of resources.

91 बरसंगे कातक दिवाली, ऐसी ही थोथ, ऐसा ही हाली ।।

डंड, *dand*, n.m., punishment, fine.

"Nani khasm kare, deauto dand bhare".⁹²

The grandmother takes another husband, and her daughter's son bears the loss.

"The fathers have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth are set on edge".

डंडोत, *dandot*, n.f., a form of salutation to *Bairagis*.

डटना, *datna*, v.n., to stay, stop, halt.

ड्रावा, *drawa*, n.m., a scare-crow.

डल्हियां, *dalhiyan*, n.m., a man who works a *dal* (q.v.)

डही, *dahi*, n.f., cross-sticks to support the cart, when standing.

डांका, *danka*, n.m., stalk of gram and other pulses.

डांगर, *dangar*, n.m., pl., cattle.

"Sadhu ki kheti, tinan ki andhi, menh aur dangran ki".⁹³

The spring harvest depends on three things – the dust storm, the rain and the cattle.

डांटना, *dantna*, v.a., same as *datna* (q.v.).

डांठली, *danthli*, n.m., stalk of *mung*, *moth* and *urd* before the pods and leaves are shaken off.

डांडा, *danda*, n.m., big ornamental ear-ring.

डांडी, *dandi*, n.f., very small nose-ring worn simply to keep the hole open.

डाकर, *dakar*, n.f., hard clay soil.

डाक मारना, *dak marna*, v.a., to leap, to jump. This term is used for leaping feet first into water.

डाटना, *datna*, v.a., (1) To stop; (2) To rebuke.

डाब्ड़ा, *dabra*, n.m., (1) A small pond; (2) A small low-lying plot of ground.

डाम, *dabh*, n.f., a kind of grass. (*Eragrostis cynosuroides*).

डामचा, *damcha*, n.m., a platform built up to watch the fields and scare birds from.

92 नानी खसम करे, देहवता डंड भरे ।।

93 साधू की खेती तीना की ।
आंधी, मेंह और डांगरा की ।।

डाल, *dal*, n.f., (1) Branch; (2) Bucket lift used to life the canal water onto a higher level.

डाला, *dala*, n.m., a basket.

डालीया, *daliya*, n.m., a man who words a *dal* (q.v.).

डिक्री, *dikri*, n.f., same as *jindrala* (q.v.).

डिगर्ना, *digarna*, v.n., to go away, go back.

डीमक, *dimak*, n.f., white-ant.

डूंगा, *dunga*, adj., deep.

डूभ, *dubh*, n.f., a kind of grass. (*Cynodon dactylon*).

डेवा, *dewa*, n.m., a stile across a ditch, allowing men but not cattle or pass.

डैहर, *daihr*, n.m., (1) Flood; (2) Land where floods collect.

"Chet chana chaugna, je daihr aya ho".⁹⁴

If the flood comes betimes, the gram's fourfold in *Chet*.

डोंगरा, *dongara*, n.m., drizzling rain. (Sufficient to plough on).

डोब देना, *dob dena*, v.a., (1) To drown, so; (2) To spoil.

डोल, *dol*, n.m., iron-bucket.

डौल, *daul*, n.f., boundary, ridge, of a field.

डौले तोड़, *daule tor*, n.m., heavy rain, enough to break down the field boundary.

ढ

ढंकर, *dhanchar*, n.m., bad cold, influenza.

ढंढैन, *dhandhain*, n.f., *asechynomene indica*.

ढंढोई, *dhandhoi*, n.f., the first washings of the cauldron after the cane juice has been boiled (the perquisite of the stoker).

ढब, *dhab*, n.m., friendship, affection.

ढबी, *dhabi*, n.m., a friend.

ढलके, *dhalke*, adv., from *dhalna* (q.v.). steadily, slowly (ef. *Dhulke* trotting).

ढलना, *dhalna*, v.n., (1) To roll; (2) To decrease, decline; (3) To spill, trickle.

"Parwa jeth ki gaje, din bahattar bhaje.

Parwa sadh ke gale, din pantalis dhale".⁹⁵

If it thunders on the first of Jeth (the clouds) will disappear for 72 days; if it thunders on the first of Har, they will roll away for 45 days.

ढाई, *dhai*, n.f., cry.

ढांक, *dhank*, n.f., buffalo or cow past bearing.

ढांडा, *dhandha*, n.m., same as *dhandha* (q.v.).

ढांढा, *dhandha*, n.m., a bullock past work.

ढांढी, *dhandhi*, n.f., a cow past bearing.

ढाना, *dhana*, n.m., (1) The superstructure of a well; (2) A small hemlet (usually of tenants' houses) in the middle of an estate.

ढानी, *dhani*, n.f., same as *dhana* (q.v.), (hamlet) but smaller.

ढाल, *dhal*, n.m., (1) Way, habit; (2) Shield.

ढिसलना, *dhisalna*, v.n., same as *kantana* (q.v.), (to shrink).

ढी, *dhi*, n.f., a ridge between fields to hold up the rain.

ढींकर, *dhinkar*, n.m., (1) Thorny branches (used for fencing); (2) Heap of *jhar* (q.v.), cut green for fodder or making a hedge.

ढी तोड़, *dhi tor*, n.m., heavy rain, enough to wash away high ridges.

ढे डे, *dhe re*, interj., a noise made to call buffaloes up from watering.

ढै पड़ना, *dhai parna*, v.n., to fall down.

ढोङ, *dhong*, n.f., same as *thok* (q.v.).

ढोब्रा, *dhobra*, n.m., a broken earthen or metal vessel.

ढोर, *dhor*, n.m., cattle.

"Jeth basawe kamli, magh basawe dhor.

Sawan bane ghosi, to shah ke chor".⁹⁶

95 परवा जेठ की गाजे, दिन बहत्तर भाजे ।

परवा साढ़ की गालेए दिन पैतालीस ढाले ।।

96 जेठ बिसावे कामली, माघ बिसावे ढोर ।

सावण बने घोसी, तो शाह के चोर ।।

Buy a blanket in *Jeth* or cattle in *Magh*!
Turn cattle-dealer in *Sawan*! Is the man a
moneylender or a thief?

ढोलना, *dholna*, v.n., to blow.

त

तंत, *tant*, n.m., same as *gaihre* (q.v.), good circumstances;
used with v. *baithna* only.

तकना, *takna*, v.n., to perceive, to consider, to think to
oneself.

तगार, *tagar*, n.m., a heap of earth mixed with water to make
plaster or mud mortar.

तज्ना, *tajna*, v.a., to give up.

तत्तया, *tattaya*, n.m., a kind of hornet.

तपना, *tapna*, v.n., to be famous, notorious.

तर्साना, *tarsana*, v.a., to thirst for, tantalize, tease.

तलौटी, *taloti*, n.f., the bottom wooden bar, parallel to *jua*
(q.v.), in the yoke of a well-bullock.

तस्ला, *tasla*, n.m., a big iron saucepan for cooking sweets,
etc.

तहेता, *taheta*, adj., early (crop).

"*Sawan paihli dasmin, je rohni ho.*

Taheta sama nipje, chinta karo na ko".⁹⁷

If *Rohni* (one of the lunar mansions) falls on the dark
tenth of *Sawan*, there'll be an early harvest, let no one
worry about it.

ताई, *tai*, n.f., wife of father's elder brother.

ताऊ, *tau*, n.m., father's elder brother.

ताएस, *taes*, n.f., wife of husband's or wife's father's elder
brother.

97 सावण पहली दसमी जो रोहिणी हो ।
तहेता समा निपजे, चिंता करो ना कोय ॥

ताएस्रा, *taesra*, n.m., husband's or wife's father's elder
brother.

ताकू, *taku*, n.m., iron spindle in a *charkha* or spinning
wheel.

ताकड़ी, *takri*, n.f., weighing scale.

तागड़ी, *tagri*, n.f., silver waist-chain worn by males only.

ताड़ा, *tara*, n.m., chill.

"*Hare chane dekh kar, mat na dil men phul.*

Jara pala par gaya, mara gaya sab phul".⁹⁸

Don't blossom (into hope) at the sight of green gram.

Came cold and frost, and all the flower died.

("Don't count your chickens before they are
hatched").

तात, *tat*, adj., warm, hot.

तान बजाना, *tan bajana*, v.a., to cope with.

ताना, *tana*, v.a., to heat.

तापड़, *tapar*, n.f., land, which is hard from having borne an
autumn crop or an irrigated spring crop.

तार, *tar*, n.f., comfortable circumstances, prosperity.

तारा, *tara*, n.m., a star.

तार बैठना, *tar baithna*, v.n., circumstances to be comfortable.

ताल, *tal*, n.m., clapping of the hands, e.g., *tal bajana*, to clap
the hands.

ताहना, *tahna*, v.a., to drive off, eject.

तिगाई, *tigai*, n.f., advance made by Government for
agricultural objects (corr. of *takavi*).

तिर्या, *tirya*, n.f., wife, woman.

तिवाई, *tiwai*, n.f., a small 3-legged stool (Urdu* *tipai*).

तिवाया, *tiwaya*, n.m., the winnowing stool. (Cj. Urdu* *tipai*).

तिस, *tis*, n.f., thirst.

तिसाया, *tisaya*, adj., thirsty.

98 हरे चणे देखकर, मतना दिल में फूल ।
जाड़ा, पाला पड़ गया, मारा गया सब फूल ॥

* Also in Hindi.

"Chali utra, hala bar, kyaun tisaya jae sai sur".⁹⁹

The north wind blows, and the chaff flies about: why does the thirsty pig go away?

(Because the north wind means rain and the pig knows that he will thirst no more).

तीज, *tij*, n.f., (1) A girl's festival on the 3rd of *Sudi Sawan* (q.v.); (2) The 3rd day of either half of the month.

"Sawan paihli panchwin, je chamkegi bij.

Tum to ghal damche, main khelungi tij".¹⁰⁰

If it lightens on the dark fifth of *Sawan*, do you build your stand to watch the crops from: I'll keep my holiday (*Tij*).

तीतर पंखा, *titar pankha*, adj., feathery – applied to clouds or any thing that suggests a feather.

तील, *til*, n.f., a set of woman's clothing, viz., *orhna*, *angi* and *ghagri*.

तीसर, *tisar*, n.m., third ploughing.

तुफान, *tuphan*, n.m., lying, untruthfulness.

तुफानन, *tuphanan*, n.f., a liar of ill-conducted woman.

तुफानी, *tuphani*, n.m., a liar of ill-conducted man.

तुरङ्ग, *turang*, n.m., horse.

"Ujla bhojan, gae dhan, ghar kalwanti nar.

Chautha pith turang ki, bahisht nishani char".¹⁰¹

Good food, a cow for wealth, at home a thrifty wife.

Fourthly the back of horse—these are the four marks of heaven.

तुरा, *tura*, n.m., same as *turang* (q.v.).

तुर्त, *turt*, adv., immediately, quickly.

तूड़ा, *tura*, n.m., straw of wheat, barley and *gochni*, etc.

तूना, *tuna*, v.n., to miscarry.

99 चाली उतरा, हाला बूर ।

क्यों तिसाया जा से सूर ॥

100 सावण पहली पांचवी, जे चमकेगी बीज ।

तू तो घाले डामचे, मैं खेलूंगी तीज ॥

101 उजला भोजन, गाय धन, घर कलवंती नार ।

चौथे पीठ तुरंग की, बहिस्त निशानी चार ॥

तेड़ा, *tera*, n.m., a mixed crop of *sarson* (sown broadcast and not in lines) and wheat; sometimes used of *kharif* mixtures too.

तैना, *taina*, v.n., to be heated.

तोड़ा, *tora*, n.m., scarcity, want.

तोल, *tol*, n.f., news, information.

तोश, *tosh*, n.f., the 13th day of either half of the moth.

तौल, *taul*, n.f., hurry, haste.

"Toria hal joria, urdan chhodi bel.

Kitni taul kar le sale, pakega meri gel".¹⁰²

When the *toria* was sown, the *urd* had put out its tendrils. (Said the *toria* to the *urd*). However much haste you make, you blackguard, I'll ripen with you. (*Toria* is a very quick-growing crop. *Sala*, brother-in-law, is here, as usual, used abusively).

तौला, *taula*, adj., quick.

तोले, *taule*, adv., quickly.

त्यौंखा, *tyaunkha*, n.m., trijunction pillar.

त्यौर, *tyaur*, n.m., eyesight.

त्राफ, *traf*, n.m., a tax levied by the village community on merchants and craftsmen. (Corr. of Urdu *Ahtraf* probably).

त्रास, *tras*, n.m., trouble.

त्रेड़, *trer*, n.f., crack, fissure, in a building or in soil.

थ

थम्ना, *thamna*, v.n., to stay, stop, halt.

थल, *thal*, n.m., mound, hill.

थली, *thali*, n.f., high-lying sandy soil, or sandy hill.

थल्सना, *thalsna*, v.n., to slip.

102 तोड़िया हल जोड़िया, उड़दां छोड़ी बेल ।

कितनी तावल करले साले, पाकेगा मेरी गैल ॥

थान, *than*, n.m., a small shrine to any deity, e.g., *mata ka than*.

थापना, *thapna*, v.a., to settle, to fix.

थामना, *thamna*, v.a., to stop.

थाल, *thal*, n.m., a big metal plate.

थाली, *thali*, n.f., a small metal plate.

थावर, *thawar*, n.f., Saturday.

थोक, *thok*, n.f., minor subdivision of a village.

थोथा, *thotha*, adj., empty, hollow.

"*Thotha chana, baje Ghana*".¹⁰³

Empty gram makes much noise.

(i.e., A jack in office gets above himself).

थ्यान्ना, *thyawna*, v.n., to be got (as Urdu *milna* in that sense).

द

दखन, *dakhan*, n.m., the south.

दखनां, *dakhanan*, adv., southwards.

दखनाई, *dakhanaï*, n.f., southwind or adjectively with *bal* = south (wind).

दखनांहा, *dakhananha*, adj., southern.

दक्षणी, *dakhshni*, adj., southern.

(This form is good Hindi but I have never heard it in the District except in the proverb).

"*Mahi pahi dakhshni, Sawan kesi lakhshmi*".¹⁰⁴

South wind in *Magh* and *Poh*, there'll be wealth like *Sawan*'s.

दगड़ा, *dagra*, n.m., road, same as *gaunda*, *rasta*, etc. (q.v.).

दछना, *dachhna*, n.f., charity in cash, paid to a Brahman after feeding him.

"*Akar kar makar kar, khir par shakar kar*."

Itne men chula leun, dachhna ka fikar kar".¹⁰⁵

103 थोथा चना, बाजे घना ।।

104 मही-माही दक्षिणी, सावण कैसी लक्ष्मी ।।

Play what tricks you will, put some sugar on the rice.

I'll just drink a sip of water, do you think of a present for me.

(So says the greedy Brahman to the Jat).

दम्माजा, *damgaja*, n.m., deception.

दम्रखा, *damrakha*, n.m., same as *kakra* (q.v.).

दरानी, *darani*, n.f., husband's younger brother's wife; see note on *jathani*.

दल्या, *dalya*, n.m., half-ground wheat or *jowar* or *bajra*, cooked in water – a sort of porridge.

दल्हीज, *dalhiz*, n.f., same as *pauli* (q.v.).

दवात, *dawat*, n.f., a small wooden bracket to hold (*diwa*) lamp.

दवादसी, *dawadsi*, n.f., the 12th day of either half of the month.

दस्मीन, *dasmin*, n.f., the 10th day of either half of the month.

दहड़, *dahar*, n.m., flood or land where floods collect.

दहाना, *dahana*, n.m., same as *khand* (q.v.).

दांती, *danti*, n.f., same as *dranti* (q.v.).

दाज्जा, *dajna*, v.n., or v.a., to burn, be burnt.

"*Lakri kahe kumhar te, kya dajega moe*."

Ek din aisa hoga, ham dajenge toe".¹⁰⁶

Says the wood to the potter, 'Why do you burn me?'

The day will come when I'll burn thee'.

(The form of the last word in each line is *Brij* or *Purabi* and not *Jatu*).

दाती, *dati*, n.f., same as *dranti* (q.v.).

दादा, *dada*, n.m., applied respectfully to a Brahman, especially in addressing him, e.g., the village of Wazirpur is called *Dadan* by the people because of the Brahmans living in it.

दाम्नी, *damni*, n.f., lightning.

दारू, *daru*, n.f., (1) Medicine; (2) Wine or spirits.

105 अकर कर मकर कर, खीर पर शक्कर कर ।
इतने मैं चुल्हा लेऊँ, दच्छना का फिकर कर ।।

106 लकड़ी कहे कुम्हार तें, क्या दाजेगा मोय ।
एक दिन ऐसा होगा, हम दाजेगी तोय ।।

- दाहों, *dahon*, adv., entirely, altogether, absolutely.
 दाहना, *dahna*, v.a., to burn.
 दिन, *din*, n.m., (1) Sun; (2) Day.
 दिन छिपे, *din chhipe*, n.m., = *chauthe paihr*. – The 4th watch of the day – evening.
 दिन ढला, *din dhala* or *din dhalen*, n.m., = *tisre paihr*. – The 3rd watch of the day – afternoon.
 दिन निकल रहना, *din nikal rahna*, = *athwan paihr*. – The 8th watch of the day – early morn.
 दीवा बले, *diwa bale*, n.m., lamp-lighting or evening time.
 दुखाला, *dukhala*, adj., in pain.
 दुरेटा, *dureta*, adj., at a distance, far, e.g., *dureta bhai*, a distant cousin.
 दुर्लभ, *durlabh*, adj., difficult.
 दुहनी, *duhni*, n.f., any vessel into which an animal is milked, so milking-pail.
 दूंदी, *dundi*, n.m., a fool, an idiot.
 दूती, *duti*, n.f., liar, exaggerator (a term used among women).
 दूद, *dud*, adj., belonging to caste, used in the question, *tum kaun dud so?* = To what caste do you belong?
 दूधल, *dudhal*, adj., milch, giving much milk.
 "Gae to dudhal banki aur tez banki ghorian.
 Mard to maror banka aur lihaz banki gorian".¹⁰⁷
 A cow's glory is her milk (lit. the milch cow is glorious) and a mare's her pace: a man's his pride, and her modesty a woman's.
 दूध्या, *dudhya*, adj., milky, applied to clouds when general rain is going on, in contradistinction to the black clouds of a local storm.
 दूभर, *dubhar*, n.m., discomfort, difficulty.
 "Ghorian dubhar bhadwa, mainsan dubhar Jeth.

107 गाय तो दूधल बांकी, और तेज बांकी घोड़ियां ।
 मर्द तो मरोड़ बांका, और लिहाज बांकी गोरियां ।।

- Mardan dubhar pisna, bahuan dubhar pet*"¹⁰⁸.
Bhadon means discomfort for the mare, and *Jeth* for the buffalo; grinding for the man, and pregnancy for the woman.
 देऔता, *deauta*, n.m., daughter's son.
 देरुत, *derut*, n.m., son of husband's younger brother.
 देसा भरन, *desa bharan*, n.f., general rain.
 देसौला, *desaula*, adj., affecting the whole country side, wide-spread.
 देही, *dehi*, n.f., body.
 देहल, *dehl*, n.f., sill, threshold of a door.
 देहली, *dehli*, n.f., cross-beam or stone across the mouth of well on which the superstructure is reared.
 देंह, *dainh*, adj., ten.
 दैहम, *daihm*, n.m., still heat.
 दैहशत, *daihshat*, n.f., fear (used with v., *manna*).
 दोकन्या, *dokanya*, n.m., an *orhna* (q.v.), worked on both hems.
 दोज, *doj*, n.f., the 2nd day of either half of the month.
 दोत्ती, *dotyi*, adj., land successively cultivated in both harvests.
 दोत्राली, *dotrali*, n.f., a rake.
 दोपैहरा, *dopahra*, n.m., the 2nd watch of the day.
 दोसङ्ग, *dosang*, adj., two pronged (of a pitchfork).
 दोसर, *dosar*, n.m., second ploughing.
 दोहा, *doha*, n.m., verse.
 द्रांती, *dranti*, n.f., bill-hook used for stripping sugar-canes and for purposes of reaping.

ध

- धंदा, *dhanda*, n.m., business.
 धंधा, *dhandha*, n.n., same as *dhanda* (q.v.).

108 घोड़ियां दूभर भादवा, म्हेंसा दूभर जेठ ।
 मर्दा दूभर पीसणा, भवां दूभर पेट ।।

धडूकना, *dharukna*, v.n., to thunder.

धन, *dhan*, n.m., wealth, property.

"Je tere kantha dhan ghana, gari kar le do.

Je tere kantha dhan nahin, kalar bari bo".¹⁰⁹

If you're very rich, my husband, take and drive your cart.

If you're poor, sow cotton in hard soil.

धनी, *dhani*, adj., or n.m., (1) Rich; (2) Owner.

धर्ती, *dharti*, n.f., land, soil.

"Chhawe men sowe, jab lagiya bisakh.

Gerdiya khad, tapti thi dharti.

Din ne kare rakhwal, rat ne kha jae harni".¹¹⁰

Sleep indoors in *Baisakh*, mulch the ground when its baking hot, watch your crops by day (and let) the buck eat them by night – (heavens, what a fool!)

धवाना, *dhawana*, v.a., to have washed.

धांगरल, *dhangarla*, n.m., a mixture of *mung*, *mash* and *moth*.

धाक, *dhak*, n.f., fear of, danger from.

धाग्ला, *dhagla*, n.m., same as *dhangarla* (q.v.).

धाड़ी, *dhari*, adj., or n.m., (1) Vigorous, energetic, of man or bullock; (2) A robber of dacoit. The Lyallpur Colony is known here as *Dula dhari ki bar*.

धाप्ना, *dhapna*, v.n., to be satisfied.

धी, *dhi*, n.f., daughter.

धीना, *dhinan*, n.f., same as *dhinu* (q.v.).

"Kheti kar le dhan ki, dhinan rakh le gae.

Kapre rakh le kamli, to bigha ek na jae".¹¹¹

In farming go in for rice, in cattle (*lit.* cow) – keeping for a milch cow – in clothing for a blanket; then you won't lose a single *bigha*.

109 जे तेरे कंथा धन घणा, गाड़ी करले दो ।

जे तेरे कंथा धन नहीं, कालर बाड़ी बो ॥

110 छावें में सोवे तब लागा बैसाख, गेर दिया खाद तापती थी धरती ।

दिन ने करे रखवाल, रात नें खाजा हरणी ॥

111 खेती करले धान की, धीणा राख ले गाय ।

कपड़े रख ले कामली, तो बीघा एक ना जाए ॥

धीनू, *dhinu*, n.f., a milch cow.

"Saga same bicharye, dhinu Phagan men".¹¹²

Know a friend in time (of trouble) and a milch cow in *Phagan*.

'Ko-same' is a variant for 'same' and gives the above sense.

धीमा, *dhima*, adv., slowly.

धुमर, *dhumar*, n.f., fog, mist.

धुरा, *dhura*, n.m., the axle-tree of a well-wheel.

धूड़ना, *dhurna*, v.n., to thunder.

धूल, *dhul*, n.f., dust.

"Cheunti le ande chali, chiria nahawe dhul.

Shadi kahe Bhadli, barkha ho bharpur".¹¹³

The ant carries her eggs, the sparrow's taking a dust-bath. Says Shadi, "Eh, *Bhadli* there'll be rain in plenty".

धो, *dho*, n.m., cunning, deception, fraud.

धोरी, *dhori*, n.f., (1) The wheeler pair of bullocks in a cart; (2) Cattle generally; (3) Used metaphorically for the leader of an enterprise.

धोरे, *dhore*, postp., in possession of, near (equivalent to Urdu *pas*).

धौज, *dhaunj*, same as *kira* (q.v.), but netted with *barri* (q.v.) instead of with cotton stalks.

धौन, *dhaun*, n.m., half maund, 20 seers.

धौला, *dhaula*, adj., white.

धौलपोश, *dhaulposh*, n.m., a native gentleman (a barbarous equivalent of Urdu *sajed posh*).

ध्यान, *dhyān*, n.m., thought.

112 सगा समय विचारिए

धीनो फागण में ॥

113 चिंवटी ले अंडे चली, चिड़िया नाहवे धूल ।
शादी कहे बादली, बरखा हो भरपूर ॥

न

- नङ मलङ, *nanng malang*, n.m., solitary, alone, a man with no family of his own.
- नग्री, *nagri*, adj., belonging to a *nagar* or small town, townsfolk.
- नड़ाहली, *narahli*, n.f., the small peg in the *halas* (q.v.), which admits of the yoke being adjusted backwards and forwards.
- नढेल, *nadhel*, n.f., same as *narahli* (q.v.).
- नणद, *nanad*, n.f., husband's sister.
- नणदूत, *nandut*, n.m., son of husband's sister.
- नणसाल, *nansal*, n.f., maternal grandfather's house.
- नथ, *nath*, a loage nose ring worn only after marriage.
- नदान, *nadan*, adj., ignorant, foolish (of a child).
- नदारद कूडी, *nadarad khidhi*, n.f., a deserted house.
- नपूता, *naputa*, adj., childless.
- नपोज, *napoj*, adj., weak, feeble (of a man, animal, or soil).
- नमस्ते, *namaste*, interj., a form of salutation among *Arya Smajists*.
- नमो नारायण, *namo narayan*, interj., a form of salutation of *Gosains*.
- नरोल, *narol*, adj., clear, cloudless.
- नर्क, *nark*, n.m., hell.
- "*Khar bhojan, ajha dhan, ghar kalhari nar. Chautha maile kapre, nark nishani char*".¹¹⁴
- Coarse food, a goad for wealth, at home a shrew for wife; fourthly dirty clothes – four marks of hell.
- नल, *nal*, n.m., hole or lair of a large animal, especially of wolf.
- नलौना, *nalauna*, v.a., to weed, hoe.
- नलना, *nalna*, v.n., to be weeded, be hoed.
- नांग्ला, *nanpla*, n.m., the rope joining the *jua* (q.v.) to the *taloti* (q.v.) at their extremities in a well-yoke.

114 खर भोजन, अज्ञा धन, घर कलिहारी नार ।
चौथे मैले कापड़े, नर्क निशानी चार ।।

- नांदनी, *nandni*, n.f., rope in the well-yoke into which the *lao* (q.v.) is fixed.
- नाकै तोड़, *nake tor*, n.m., same as *daue tor* (q.v.).
- नाग, *nag*, adj., (1) (A plough), lighter than ordinary one, for sowing; (2) A big (snake).
- नाटना, *natna*, v.n., to deny, refuse, go back on one's word, repudiate.
- नाटवा, *natwa*, n.m., second half.
- नाड़, *nar*, n.f., a nerve.
- नाड़ी, *nari*, n.f., a leather strap joining the yoke to the plough.
- नाड़ कर्ना, *nar karna*, v.n., to be proud.
- नाणका, *nanka*, adj., maternal grandfather's.
- नामा, *nama*, n.m., money or coin.
- नार, *nar*, n.f., a woman.
- नारा, *nara*, n.m., a young ox broken to plough, as *bahra* (q.v.).
- नारी, *nari*, adj., same as *nag* (q.v.), (plough); n.f., a woman.
- "*Nar par nari khari, nar nari ke hath. Nar nari bhejia, gaya awaz ke sath*".¹¹⁵
- Female standing on male, male in female's hand.
- The female thrown a male, which has gone with a whirr!
- (The riddle refers to a girl watching the crops and standing on a platform (*damcha* n.m.). In her hand a sling (*gopiya* n.m.) with which she slings a mud pellet (*gola* n.m.) which whistles as it goes).
- निआमन, *niaman*, n.m., a hole dug in the earth for drinking water (the word seems to be peculiar to the south of the district).
- निकंद, *nikand*, adj., clean, thorough, careful (of ploughing).
- निगोडा, *nigoda*, adj., worthless, ill-tempered.
- "*Tarke ke badli, aur rand kasumbe naha. Main nigodi yun kahun, donon ka buri hal*".¹¹⁶

115 नर पर नारी खड़ी, नर नारी के हाथ ।
नर नारी भेज्या, गया आवाज के साथ ।। (डामचा पर गोफिया लिए स्त्री)

116 तड़के की बादली और रांड कसुम्बे नहा ।

Clouds at dawn, and a widow who bathed in saffron!

I, poor wretch, so say – 'both bode ill'!

निगोड़ा, *nigora*, adj., same as *nigoda* (q.v.).

निगोदा, *nigoda*, adj., rare for *nigoda* (q.v.).

नित, *nit*, adv., constantly, always.

निन्धारी, *nindhari*, n.m., one who subscribes at marriage time. See *neaunda*.

निपट, *nipat*, adj., very, too (intensive).

निपजना, *nipjna*, v.n., to be produced, 'turn out' (of crops).

"Thali dhani ne yun kahe tu mainne mat boe.

Main bigha nipjun nahin, tainne dunga khoe".¹¹⁷

Says the sand hill to its matter, "Don't you sow me".

"I'll produce nothing to the bigha, but only ruin you".

निफ्राम, *nifram*, adj., at leisure, leisured.

"Dekh parai chopri, kyun tarsawe ji.

Lukhi sukhi khaeke, thanda pani pi.

Dekh parai chopri, dhai par bayiman.

Do ghari ki besharmi, aur paihr nifram".¹¹⁸

(Says the ascetic) – "Why fret your soul to see another's buttered bread? Eat dry bread and drink cold water".

(Answer the glutton) – "When you see another's buttered bread, cover it (lit. fall down), you blackguard. An hour's shame – and you'll be at leisure all the day!

निबेड़ा, *nibera*, n.m., decision, settlement.

निमान, *niman*, n.m., low-lying ground.

निमाना, *nimana*, adj., (1) Low-lying, also of low class; (2) Simpleton.

निम्बड़ना, *nimbarna*, v.n., to be finished or settled.

निम्बना, *nimbhna*, v.n., to pass, to do, to serve.

मैं निगोड़ी यूँ कहूँ, दोनों का बुरा हाल ॥

117 थली धानी तैं यूँ कहे तूँ मन्ने मत बो ।

मैं बीघा निपजू नहीं, तन्ने दूँगी खोय ॥

118 देख पराई चोपड़ी, क्यों तरसाए जी ।

लूखी-सूखी खाय के ठण्डा पानी पी ॥

देख पराई चोपड़ी, ढंढ पड़ बेईमान ।

दो घड़ी की बेशर्मी, आठ पहर निफ्राम ॥

निरासा, *nirasa*, adv., clearly, emphatically, severely.

"Jeth mas jo tape nirasa, to jano barkha ki asa".¹¹⁹

If Jeth stokes up with a vengeance, then know there is hope of rain.

निरक, *nirk*, n.m., hell, as *nark* (q.v.).

निर्धन, *nirdhan*, adj., penniless.

निर्धना, *nirdhana*, n.m., a pauper.

निर्ना बासी, *nirnabasi*, adj., with empty stomach, hungry; also used adverbially.

निर्प, *nirp*, n.m., a king, a prince.

निर्भाग, *nirbhag*, adj., wretched (a term of abuse).

"Kallar ke khet men, pachh mare gowar.

Sab se who nirbhug, jiska biswa kar".¹²⁰

In a hard field the villager dies of his toil. He's the most unfortunate of all whose land is sour.

निर्भै, *nirbhai*, adj., fearless.

"Bhai, bhainoi, bhanja, bhayan aur bhonpal.

Panchon bhambe chhor ke, nirbhai karo beopar".¹²¹

Brother, brother-in-law, nephew, lord and king (lit. the tutelary gods of a village), avoid these five *bh's* and trade without fear.

(The last two are apparently added for alliterative reasons. Avoid own relations in trade!).

निसाफ, *nisaf*, adj., worthless, bad.

नीर, *nir*, n.m., justice (corr. of Urdu *insaf*).

नीर्ना, *nirna*, v.a., to water or proven with food.

नुग्रा, *nugra*, adj., ungrateful, an ingrate.

"Nugra manas mat milo, aur papi milo hazar.

Ek nugre ke sis par, sau papi ka bar".¹²²

119 जेठ मास जो तपे निरासा, तो जाणो बरखा की आसा ॥

120 कल्लर के खेत में, पच-पच मरे गंवार ।

सब से वाहे निर्भाग, जिस का बिसवा कार ॥

121 भाई, बहनोई, भानजा, भैया और भोंपाल ।

पाँचों भाम्बे छोड़ के, निर्भय करो व्यापार ॥

122 नुगरा मानस मत मिलो, और पापी मिलो हजार ।

एक नुगरे के सीस पर, सौ पापी का भार ॥

Don't meet an ingrate, though you meet a thousand other sinners. One ingrate bears on his head the load of a hundred sinners.

(Ingratitude the worst of crimes).

ने, *ne*, n.f., a wooden block placed on ground for chopping fodder on.
नेआऊ, *neau*, adj., bad, worthless.

नेऔता, *neauta*, n.m., (1) Entertainment (of a Brahman); (2) An *nyaunda* (q.v.).

"Trepan men punji gayi, chawan men gaya bij.

Pachpan men neaula gaya, chhapan men sab chiz.

Satawan ki sal men, laga mahina Jeth.

Haize ki bemari hui, chhuta munh aur pet".¹²³

In 1953 (Bikramajit = A.D. 1896) stores ran out, in '54 seed was not left, in '55 there was nothing to contribute to weddings, in '56 went everything, in '57 when the month of Jeth was in came cholera; stomach and mouth retained nought.

(A record of the recent trails of the Rohtak District).

नेऔता, *neautna*, v.a., to entertain (especially of a Brahman).

"Kyon andha neaute, kyon do bulae".¹²⁴

Why entertain a blind man? Why call two?

(If you entertain a blind man you must also entertain his guide!).

नेजू, *neju*, n.f., rope of a drinking well.

नेठम, *netham*, adv., surely, certainly.

नेपा, *nepa*, n.m., produce, out turn (of crops).

नेसङ, *nesang*, n.m., a small iron peg in the bottom of the *hal* (q.v.), which prevents its detachment from the *hal* (q.v.).

नेस्तर, *nestar*, adj., sluggish.

- 123 तरेपन में पूंजी गई, चोवन में गया बीज ।
पचपन में न्यौता गया, छप्पन में बस चीज ॥
सत्तावन की साल में, लागा महीना जेठ ।
हैजे की बिमारी हुई, छुटा मुंह और पेट ॥
- 124 क्यों अंधा न्यौता, क्यों दो बुलावे ॥

नेह, *neh*, n.m., love.

नैन, *nain*, n.m., eye.

नैहज, *naihj*, adj., bad.

नोर्ता, *norta*, n.m., ad *noratra* (q.v.).

नोला, *nola*, n.m., purse (worn round the waist).

नोक्रा, *naukra*, adj., separate (individual, and not joint).

नौड़ना, *naurna*, v.n., to run.

नौमी, *naumin*, n.m., the 9th day of either half of the month.

नौहरा, *nauhra*, n.m., byre, cattle-yard.

न्या, *nya*, n.m., justice.

"Bar kari thi khet ne, bar khet ne kha.

Raja ho chori kare, nya kaun par ja".¹²⁵

Make a fence to a field, and the fence eats it up!

Be a Raja and thief – to whom can one go for justice?

न्यार, *nyar*, n.m., fodder.

न्यारा, *nyara*, adj., separate.

न्यून, *nyun*, adv., this way, thus (of direction, manner, etc.).

"Jis ke sing nyun, us ne bahwen kyon".¹²⁶

Why test the ox in the plough if his horns go thus?

"Jis ke sing honge nyun, koi dega kyon".¹²⁷

Why should any one sell an ox whose horns go so?

(In both these cases a downward curve of the horns is indicated – it is highly approved).

न्यौंदा, *nyaunda*, n.m., a system of contribution to wedding expenditure (for fuller particulars see Sir D. Ibbetson's *Karnal Settlement Report*).

न्यौंना, *nyaunna*, v.n., to submit to, yield.

"Murakh se nyaunna bhala, chatar ke bhale tras.

Je Suraj garmi kare, menh barsan ki as".¹²⁸

- 125 बाड़ खड़ी थी खेत में, बाड़ खेत ने खा ।
राजा हो चोरी करे, नया कौन पर जा ॥
- 126 जिस के सिंग न्यों, उस ने भावें क्यों ॥
- 127 जिस के सिंग होंगे न्यों, कोई देगा क्यों ॥
- 128 मुख से न्यौंना भला, चातर के भले त्रास ।
जे सूरज गरमी करे, मेंह बरसन की आस ॥

It's well to yield to fool. At the hands of a wise man even trouble is good. If the sun scorches, there is hope of rain coming.

(Out of darkness comes light – and every cloud has a silver lining).

न्यौर्ता, *nyaurta*, n.m., a feast day in honour of Durga – (9 such days come between the *kanagats* (q.v.), and the *Dusehra*).

प

पंखी, *pankhi*, adj., winged, having wings (*pankh*).

"Titar pankhi badli, bidwah kajil rekh.

Yah bares wah ghar kare is men min na mekh".¹²⁹

Partridge-feathered clouds – a widow streaked with antimony.

The one will rain, the other take a husband – there is no picking holes in this.

पंचक, *panchak*, n.f., 5th day of either half of a month.

"Shahdev kahe sun Bhadli, Jeth galia mat ro.

Je Sawan panchak gale, naijh sambat so".¹³⁰

Says Shahdev, "List, Bhadli, Jeth's gone (lit. melted), don't cry. If fifth *Sawan* goes (without rain) then it'll be a bad year".

पंथ, *panth*, n.m., path.

पकेवा, *pakewa*, n.m., a boil or gathering.

पगड़ी बट, *pagri bat*, adj., or adv., division by brothers (*pagris*), *per capita*.

पचंत, *pachant*, n.f., same as *pachchat* (q.v.).

पछत, *pachchat*, n.f., hard toil, labour, industry (physical).

पछना, *pachna*, v.n., to toil, labour.

129 तीतर पंखी बादली. बिधवा काजल रेख ।
याह बरसे वाह घर करे, इ में मीन ना मेख ।।
130 शहदेव कहे सुन भादली, जेठ गलीया मत रो ।
जे सावण पंख गले, नैहज सम्बत सो ।।

पछम, *pachham*, n.m., the west.

पछम बुधी, *pachham budhi*, n.m., wisdom after the event, so foolishness.

पछायां, *pachhayan*, adj., western.

पछाहें, *pachhahen*, adv., west or westwards.

पछेता, *pachheta*, adj., late, backward, late sown.

पछेला, *pachhela*, n.m., a small wedge rammed under the plough to tighten up the share.

पछोड़ना, *pachhorna*, v.a., to winnow.

पछवा, *pachhwa*, n.f., (1) Westwind.

adj., (2) In combination with *bal* (q.v.).

पटार, *patar*, n.m., a big round basket with lid to contain clothes, etc.

पटारी, *patari*, n.f., a smaller *patar* (q.v.).

पटबीज्ना, *patbijna*, n.m., butterfly, moth or fire-fly.

पड़ाई, *parai*, n.f., malaria.

पड़ेत, *paret*, n.f., land left below for cattle to graze on.

पड़काला, *parkala*, n.m., staircase of masonry or mud to the roof.

पड़छी, *parchhi*, n.f., a thatch, coping to walls, used where the soil is light to protect them from rain.

पड़वा, *parwa*, n.f., (1) The East.

adj., (2) In combination with *bal*. The East wind.

n.f., (3) The first day of either half of the month.

"Sawan mah chale parwa, khele put bula le ma".¹³¹

If the east wind blows in *Sawan* and *Magh*, the children will play, though their mother calls them. (A sign of an abundant harvest).

पढ़ना, *padhna*, v.a., to read.

v.n., to be educated (as Urdu *parhna*).

पणिहारी, *panihari*, n.f., the strip of wood supporting the share of the plough.

पणघट, *panghat*, n.m., drinking well.

131 सावण माह चाले परवा, खेले पूत बुला ले मां ।।

पणहार, *panhar*, n.f., a woman carrying water for her family.

पणहारी, *panhari*, n.f., a woman paid to carry water for others.

पत, *pat*, n.f., respect, honour.

पताल, *patal*, n.m., as *paintal* (q.v.) the bowels of the earth – the infernal regions.

"Mah machka, jeth sial, sadh parwa bal.

Saida kahe Bhadli, barkha gayi patal".¹³²

Heat in Magh, cold in Jath, east wind in Har!

Says Saida 'Eh, Bhadli, the rain's gone down below!

(All the seasons inverted).

पथ्वारा, *pathwara*, n.m., a place reserved to make cow-dung fuel cakes.

पदार, *padar*, adj., stable, constant, lasting (corr. of Pension *paedar*).

पदौड़ा, *padaura*, n.m., an exceedingly fat man.

"Nadide ne milia katora, pani pi pi hua padaura".¹³³

If a glutton find a cup he will drink water till he becomes a pot belly.

पन्काल, *pankal*, n.m. a famine caused by excessive rain or flooding.

पर, *par*, conj., but.

"Beahi daga dede, par bah daga na de".¹³⁴

Your wife may fail you, but your ploughing won't.

(i.e., well ploughed land is sure to give a return).

परस, *paras*, n.f., common meeting house of the village or a sub-division of it.

परां, *paran*, adj., or postp., far, beyond (chiefly in Jhajjar).

परार, *parar*, n.m., last year but one-antepenultimate; also *parar ke sal*.

पराल, *paral*, n.f., rice-straw.

परिथ्मी, *parithmi*, n.f., the world.

132 माह मचका, जेठ स्याल, साढ़ परवा बाल ।

शहदेव कहे बादली, बरखा गई पताल ॥

133 नादिद ने मिला कटोरा, पानी पी.पी हुआ पदोरा ॥

134 ब्याही दगा दे दे, पर बाह दगा ना दे ॥

परोसा, *parosa*, n.m., a portion of food, for one man, a ration or 'commons'. (Term chiefly in use at weddings).

पर्खना, *parkhna*, v.a., to try, prove, test.

पर्धान, *pardhan*, n.m., president, chief, (corrupted in verse to *dhan*).

पर्नी, *parni*, n.f., or adj., married, wife.

"Chand ne chhori harni, mard ne chhori parni".¹³⁵

The moon's left 'Harni', and the husband his wife!

(Harni is an astronomical sign. The particular event is a sign of a great famine, which would drive a man to leave his wife in search of labour).

पर्ला दिन, *parla din*, n.m., three days hence.

पर्हाई, *parhai*, n.m., the work of the cobbler who provides all the family with shoes as often as wanted.

पर्हान, *parhan*, n.m., clothes (collectively).

पलक, *palak*, n.f., eye-lid.

पलूर्या, *palurya*, n.m., a puppy.

पलेज, *palej*, n.m., a small plot of vegetables.

पलेव, *palev*, n.f., a preliminary watering before sowing.

पल्टा, *palta*, n.m., an iron spoon for turning over sweets, etc., while being cooked.

पल्ला, *palna*, n.m., a cradle, i.e., basket to carry babies in; at home his basket is suspended from the roof and the baby swung in it.

पल्वा, *palwa*, n.m., a ladle of oil.

पसर, *pasar*, n.f., pasturing buffaloes during the night in the rainy season.

"Waqt bahi na dharti, pasar charai na sham.

Ajani vidya na li, tinon bigare kam".¹³⁶

The land not ploughed be times, the buffalo not pastured at eve, the child not learned wisdom – all three are bad.

135 चांद ने छोड़ी हरणी, मर्द ने छोड़ी परणी ॥

136 वक्त बही ना धरती, पसर चराई ना शाम

अजानी विद्या ना ली, तीनों बिगारें काम ॥

- पसरना, *pasarna*, v.n., to be outstretched.
- पसारा, *pasara*, n.m., (1) The place where the carts stand and the canes are laid preparatory to pressing the juice; (2) System of well sinking whereby all one's friends and neighbours help and are paid by feasting only.
- पसगामां, *pasgaman*, n.m., an 'outside' village other than one's own.
- पहरा, *pahra*, n.m., watch, guard.
- पहरू, *pahru*, watchman.
- पहर का तड़का, *pahr ka tarka*, n.m., *satwan pahr*, the 7th watch of the day.
- पहर रात, *pahr rat*, n.f., *panchwan pahr*, the 5th watch of the day.
- पहलम चोट, *pahlam chot*, adv., at the first attempt, first of all.
- पांखी, *pankhi*, n.f., a small water-course in canal lands.
- पांग्ला, *pangla*, adj., crippled.
- पांच, *pacnhen*, n.f., the 5th day of either half of the month.
- पांडा, *panda*, a pandit.
- पांडया, *pandya*, n.m., a pandit.
- पागड़ी, *pagri*, n.f., a turban used by younger persons.
- पाछे, *pachhe*, adv., behing, after.
- पाछला, *pachhla*, adv., latter.
- पाट, *pat*, n.m., (1) Horizontal beam for supporting the well-wheel; (2) Cotton thread.
- पाट्डी, *patri*, n.f., 3 steps of wood, forming the base of a *charkha* or spinning wheel.
- पाटना, *patna*, v.n., to be paid, procured, e.g., *mang nahin patti* = the debt cannot be discharged – *beaura pata* = news and procured.
- पाड़, *par*, n.m., sowing after one ploughing only.
- पाड़छा, *parchha*, n.m., the trough of the well, into which the bucket of water is emptied.
- पाड़ना, *parna*, v.a., to split, tear (Urdu* *pharna*).

* Also in Hindi.

- पात, *pat*, n.m., leaf.
- पातन, *patan*, n.f., shoes.
- पाती, *pati*, n.f., a strip of iron or leather for strengthening and repairing.
- पात्ती, *patti*, n.f., dried leaves of *mung*, *moth* or *urd*.
- पाथ्ना, *pathna*, v.a., to pat or knead (cow-dung cakes or lumps of *gur* or bricks).
- पाद्रा, *padra*, adj., straight, plain.
- पाना, *pana*, n.m., the major sub-division of a village.
- पान्नी, *panni*, n.f., a kind of grass (used usually for *anatherum muricatum* and sometimes of *saccharum munja*).
- पापड़ी, *papri*, n.f., thin crusts forming on the earth due to heat following slight rain (see *ranpar*).
- पार पड़ना, *par parna*, v.n., to come to an end, be finished.
- पाल, *pal*, n.m., the high banks round a tank formed by excavations.
- पाला, *pala*, n.m., see *dhinkar*; the leaves of *zizyphus nummularia* dried and ready to be used for fodder.
- पाली, *pali*, n.m., cowherd.
- "Pali khala pal pe, khada sukaawe kes.
Main pali bujhdi, ghar gori kaisi ek.
Achhi gori patli, sappari kaisa rang.
Kele kaisa kamra, mur tur lage ang.
Yoh doha khub keha, yoh lagya mere ang.
Ek kala doha aur kaho, chalun tumhare sang.
Kale kole kair ke, kale bani ke kag.
Kale gori ke kes, jano baitha basak nag.
Yoh bhi doha khub keha, yoh bhi lagya mere ang.
Ek dhaula doha aur kaho, tab chalun tumhare sang.
Dhaule gaye bachhru, dhauli rui kapas.
Dhaule gori ke dant, janon tara khilya akas".¹³⁷

137 (प्रश्न) पाली खड़ा पाल पे, खड़ा सुकावे केश ।
मैं पाली बूझ दी, घर गौरी कैसी एक ?
(उत्तर) अच्छी गौरी पातली, सप्पारी केस रह ।

(Note – the form *bujhdi* is not *Jatu*).

The cowherd standing on the dam,
Standing dries his hair.

"I ask you cowherd,

"What's the girl for you at home"?

"Good's the girl that's slim,

"Coloured like the betel.

Straight as a twig of banana,

"And her body bows and sways".

"You've sung that couplet well,

"Well has it pleased my fancy.

"Read me a couplet of black,

"And I'll go along with you".

"Black is coal of the *kair* tree,

"Black are the crows of the wood.

"Black are a lass' locks,

"Like the coils of a huge snake".

"Well said this couplet too,

"It too has pleased my fancy,

"Tell me too a couplet of white,

"Then will I go along with you".

"White are cows and their calves,

"White is cotton too.

"White are a lass' teeth,

"Like star shining in the sky".

केले कैसा कामड़ा मुड़ मुड़ लागे अंग ॥

(प्रश्न) यों दोहा खूब कहया, यो लागे मेरे अंग ।

एक काला दोहा और कहो, चालूँ थोर संग ?

(उत्तर) काले कोले कैर के, काले बणी के काग ।

काले गौरी के केश, जणू बैठा बासक नाग ॥

(प्रश्न) यो भी दोहा खूब कहया, यो भी लागे मेरे अंग ।

एक धोला दोहा और कहो, तब चालूँ तुम्हाने संग ?

(उत्तर) धोले गाय बाछड़ू, धोली रुह कपास ।

धोले गौरी के दांत, जणू तारा खिला अकास ॥

(In this Theocritean discourse a girl is supposed to be testing the wits of a cowherd who wants to marry her).

पालेट, *palet*, n.f., a cow or buffalo that had failed to be covered at the proper time.

पालड़ी, *palri*, n.f., a basket holding 10 or 12 sers of grain.

पाल्ती, *palti*, n.m., foundling, adopted child.

पालपुत्र, *palputr*, n.m., a waif, brought up in one's house.

पाहकस, *pahkas*, n.m., other village than one's own; cf. the revenue term *pahi kasht* = cultivation by an outsider.

पाहगाम, *pahgam*, n.m., as *pahkas* (q.v.).

पिंडी, *pindi*, n.f., body.

पिछवा, *pichhwa*, n.f., or adj., as *pachhwa* (q.v.).

पिड़या, *piria*, n.m., squasher, the man who used to break and squash the canes in the wooden sugar press.

Piria ki kismat khota, milti nahin chikni roti" .¹³⁸

I'll the squasher's luck, He gets no buttered bread.

पिड़वा, *pirwa*, n.f., the 1st day of either half of the month, *badi* or *sudi* (q.v.).

पिता, *pita*, n.m., father, used chiefly by *Pandits* (also in *Jhajjar* by *Jats*).

"*Man par dhi, pita par ghora, bahut nahin to thora thora*" .¹³⁹

A girl favours her mother and a horse it's sire.

It's so a bit if not entirely.

पिपया, *pipaya*, n.m., a cuckoo (*hierococcyx varius*).

Popularly believed to have a hole in the neck, its only method of drinking being to catch rain drops in the hole. The superstition is based on the fact perhaps that its note, which is very like the *koil's* but less rising and harsh, is heard in the rains only.

138 पीड़िया की किस्मत खोटी, मिली नहीं चिकनी रोटी ॥

139 मां पर धी, पिता पर घोड़ा ।

बहुत नहीं तो थोड़ा-थोड़ा ॥

- पिर्थी, *pirthi*, n.f., world.
- पिर्वा, *pirwa*, n.f., east wind; also adjectivally in combination with *bal*.
- पिल्ला, *pilla*, n.m., a puppy.
- पी, *pi*, n.m., husband.
- पींड, *pind*, n.f., a cotton pad bound on the spindle for *mal* (q.v.) to turn over.
- पींडा, *pinda*, n.m., hab in a charkha or spinning wheel.
- पीड़, *pir*, n.f., pain.
- पीड़ना, *pirna*, v.a., to squash (of canes, etc.).
- पीढ़ा, *pidha*, n.m., a woman's low stool used mostly for spinning.
- पीतस, *pitās*, n.f., wife of husband's or wife's father's younger brother.
- पीतसा, *pitesra* or *pitāsra*, n.m., husband's or wife's father's younger brother.
- पीया, *piya*, n.m., husband, lover.
- पील, *pil*, n.f., fruit of the *jal* (*salvadora oleoides*).
- पीलू, *pilu*, n.f., as *pil* (q.v.).
- पीले बादल, *pile badal*, n.m., one hour before sunrise.
- पीसाल, *pisal*, n.f., husband's house.
- पीहर, *pihar*, n.m., father's house (of a woman).
- पीही, *pihi*, n.f., watering animals, *pihi ka kuna*, a well for watering cattle at.
- पुग्ना, *pugna*, v.n., (1) To succeed; (2) To be afforded.
e.g. (1) *Biti danda men main abbal pugya*.
i.e. I come out 1st in the game of *b.d.*
e.g. (2) *Ugahi nahin puge*.
i.e. Revenue cannot be afforded; people can't pay up.
- पुचकार्ना, *puchkarna*, v.a., to soothe (an animal).
- पुत्रङ्ग, *putrang*, n.m., as *putr*, son.
- पुरा, *pura*, n.f., as *parwa* (q.v.).
- पुर के साल, *pur ke sal*, or more commonly 'pur ke', n.m., next or last year.

- पुर्ख, *purkh*, n.m., a man.
- पुर्ली, *purli*, n.f., as *mani* (q.v.).
- पूई, *pui*, n.f., picking of cotton crops by menials or labourers not belonging to the family and remunerated by a share of the pickings.
- पूंगी, *pungi*, n.f., same as *kungi* (q.v.).
- पूजी, *punji*, n.f., capital, stock in trade.
- पूजड़ी, *punjri*, n.f., the twisted end of the *lao* (q.v.), in which a peg fits and joins it to the *nandni* (q.v.).
- पूड़ा, *pura*, n.m., a wheat cake cooked in *ghi* and sugar, in use at weddings.
- पूनी, *puni*, n.f., cotton, cut in short lengths, ready for spinning.
- पूनो, *puno*, n.f., last day of 2nd or light half of the month.
- पूरनमाशी, *puranmashi*, full moon. The last day of the light (second) half of the month.
- पूर्ना, *purna*, n.f., as *puno* (q.v.).
- पूला, *pula*, n.m., the top leaves of cane or of *sar* or *panni* grass used for thatching, etc.
- पूली, *puli*, n.f., a bundle of straw of *jowar* or *bajra*.
- पे, *pe*, postp., on, upon.
"Ashrafion ki lut, aur koelon pe mohr".¹⁴⁰
Spends his gold like loot, and puts a seal upon his charcoal!
(Penny wise, pound foolish).
- पेओ, *peo*, n.m., father.
- पेओसाल, *peosal*, n.f., father's house.
"Sawan paihli panchwin, je dharuke bal.
Tain jayo kantha Malwe, main jaun peosal".¹⁴¹

140 अशरफियां की लूट और कोयला पे मोहर ।।

141 सावण पहली पांचवीं, जे धाड़के बाल ।
तैं जाइयो कंथा मालवे, मैं जाऊँ पियोसाल ।।

If there's thunder in the wind on the first fifth of *Sawan*, go you, my husband, to Malwa; I'm off to my father's house.

(A sign of famine).

पेंच, *pench*, n.m., a steam factory, especially cotton ginning press.

पेटी, *peti*, n.f., bust, chest.

पेटला, *petla*, adj., bulky, fat.

"Khet retla, bail *petla*".

Be my field sandy and my bullock fat.

पेड़ा, *peda*, n.m., tree trunk.

पेड़, *per*, n.m., tree trunk, as *peda* (q.v.).

पेल देना, *pel dena*, v.a., (1) To press, urge (a horse or cattle);
(2) To press (oil or cane).

पैंडा, *painda*, n.m., large earthen water-pot.

पैंताल, *paintal*, n.m., the interior, bowels of the earth.

पैनी, *paini*, n.f., handle of whip or goad.

"Hath *paini* *bajra*, *mendak phudak jowar*."

Aur kir nal bowe moth gowar".¹⁴²

Sow *bajra* a goad's length, and *jowar* a frog's jump apart; *moth* and *gowar* like a string of ants.

पैन्ना, *painna*, adj., sharp, keen (of wind, taste, tongue, knife, etc.).

पैयां, *paiyan*, n.m., a wheel.

पैर, *pair*, n.m., the threshing floor.

पैहंडा, *paihnda*, n.m., as *painda* (q.v.).

पैहंडी, *paihndi*, n.f., a wooden bracket on a wall to hold two or more pots.

पैहरा, *paihra*, n.m., watch.

"*Budhe karen basaoni, aur jhina kapar len.*"

Woh nar dube janiye, jo sote paihra den".¹⁴³

142 हाथ पैनी बाजरा, मेंडक फुदक जुआर ।

और कीड़नाल बोवे, मोठ गुआर ॥

143 बूढ़े करें बिसावणी, और झीणा कपड़ा लें ।

वोह नर डूबे जानिए, जो सोते पहरा दें ॥

Old men who go buying, and wearing fine clothes.

And men who sleep on the watch – Count them good for naught.

पैहलड़ा, *paihlra*, adj., former.

पोना, *pona*, v.a., to cook.

पोहन, *pohan*, n.m., a donkey.

पोहो, *poho*, n.m., the 10th month of the year – December to January.

पौंच, *paunch*, n.f., power, capacity, reach (= Urdu *pahunch*), e.g., *meri paunch nahin sai*, i.e., not within my reach.

पोड़, *paur*, n.m., hemp and other fibre plants steeped in water, e.g., *paur sar rakhna* = to steep hemp, etc., in water; retting.

पौन, *paun*, n.f., wind.

"*Paun chale utra, anaj khae na kutra*".¹⁴⁴

If the north wind blows, even the dog will not eat up the grain.

(i.e. there will be such plenty that the dogs even will be tired of eating).

पौली, *pauli*, n.f., the cattle shed and sitting room that forms the entry of a house.

प्राई, *prai*, adj., other's, foreign.

प्रीत, *prit*, n.f., friendship, love.

प्रीती, *priti*, n.m., a friend.

फ

फंलीडू, *phanlidun*, n.m., extravagance.

फड़कना, *pharakna*, v.n., to shy, caper (of a horse).

फड़का, *pharka*, n.m., a kind of grasshopper that damages the young Autumn crops.

फलाना, *phalana*, pron., so and so, such and such. adj.

फलाना ढींकड़ा, *phalana dhinkra*, as *phalana* (q.v.0).

144 पौन चाले उत्तरा, अनाज खाएं ना कुतरा ॥

- फलेज, *phalej*, n.m., as *palej* (q.v.).
 फल्यार, *phalyar*, n.m., chaff of mung, moth, mash and gowar.
 फल्सा, *phalsa*, n.m., gate or entrance of a village.
 फांगड़ी, *phangri*, n.f., the flanges of the wheel of a *charkha* or spinning wheel.
 फांस, *phans*, n.m., stubble, remaining after the crop is cut.
 फागन, *phagan*, n.m., the 12th month of the year – February to March.
 फाला, *phala*, n.m., a cross between a spade and mattock (same as *kassi*, q.v.).
 फाली, *phali*, n.f., the share of the plough.
 "Ali kath aur sukhe phalli, katak baldan aur bhadon hali".¹⁴⁵
 When damp the plough (lit. wood), when dry the share; in *katak* bullocks, in *B'hadon* the ploughman.
 (These are the times when its hardest work for each of the persons or thing named).
 फीक, *phik*, n.f., (1) Want, necessity; (2) Spittings.
 फुटकड़, *phutkar*, n.f., change (of coin).
 फुदक, *phudak*, n.f., a hop, jump.
 फुलका, *phulka*, n.m., thin cake of wheat bread (same as *manda*).
 फुल्सी, *phulsi*, n.f., threshing by drawing a heavy weight yoked to a pair of bullocks over the crop.
 फेटना, *phetna*, v.a., to come across, to meet.
 फैंस, *phains*, n.f., trouble, care.
 "Le lena mains, kat jaegi phains".¹⁴⁶
 Buy a buffalo, and your trouble will disappear.

145 आली काठ और सुखे फाली, कातक बलदां और भादों हाली ।।
 146 ले लेना म्हेंस, कट जाएगा फैंस ।।

ब

- बंट, *bañt*, n.m., a twist (of rope, etc.).
 बंदवाल, *bañdarwāl*, n.m., mango leaves hung by a string on the door of a house on occasions of rejoicing.
 बंदी खाना, *bañdi kháná*, n.m., prison.
 बंधेज, *bañdhej*, n.m., (1) Prohibition, interdiction; (2) Settlement, agreement; (3) Bundle wrapped in cloth.
 बकत, *bakat*, n.m., time (Urdu^{*} *waqt*).
 बकल, *bakal*, n.m., (1) Skin of man; (2) Bark of a tree.
 बकाल, *bakál*, n.m., a *banyá*.
 बक्वाद, *bakwád*, n.f., shattering, silly talk (as Urdu *bak* and *bakwás*).
 बखेड़ा, *bakherá*, n.m., (1) Falsehood, ill-faith; (2) Quarrelling, quarrelsomeness.
 बखेर्ना, *bakherna*, v.a., to scatter broadcast (seed, or pice among the poor at a wedding).
 बखौरा, *bakhaurá*, n.m., metal tumbler.
 बगड़, *bagar*, n.m., yard, courtyard (Urdu *sahan*); also close quarters, i.e., a room enclosed by others.
 बचन, *bachan*, n.m., speech, talk.
 बचाना, *bachárná*, v.a. or n., to think, discriminate, recognize.
 "Kal sajan hat ath nau áñkh samán bachár."
 Dugná, tigná, chaugná, ghatat raihat ek sár".¹⁴⁷
 Know the food and the wise man are like the figures 8 and 9.
 Double, treble, quardruple them respectively; one diminishes, and the other remains constant.
 बछिया, *bachhiyá*, n.f., as *báchhrí* (q.v.).
 बटेज, *batej*, n.m., partition, division (of everything).
 बटौड़ा, *bataurá*, n.m., stock of cattle-dung cakes.

* Also in Hindi.

147 कल साजन हाट आठ, नौ आंख समान विचार ।
 दुगुणा, तिगुणा, चौगुणा, घटत रहत इक सार ।।

"Kaudi ne jore, bataure ne tore".¹⁴⁸

Counts the cowries, but breaks up a whole stack of fuel.
(Penny wise, pound foolish).

बटले, *batle*, adj., pl., gathered together, assembled.

बटयाँ, *batyáñ*, n.f., footpath, track.

बटयौ, *batyau*, n.m., traveller, guest.

बडरा, *baderá*, adj., the biggest, or oldest, among several.

बड्ठा, *baddá*, adj., big, large, usually in comparison.

बड़दंगी, *bardangi*, adj., (1) Shameless; (2) Indigent.

बड़ना, *barná*, v.n., to get in, enter, penetrate.

"Chár khare, char pare, ek ek men do do bare".¹⁴⁹

Four uprights, four horizontals: in each one two inserted.
(Answer – a bed).

बड़वा, *barwá*, n.m., buds of the *kair* (q.v.).

बड़हापा, *barhápa*, n.m., old age.

बढी, *badhi*, n.m., a caste of carpenters (less common in this District than *kháti*, q.v.).

बणक, *banak*, n.m., merchant, trader.

बणज, *banaj*, money-lending.

बणखंड, *bankhand*, n.m., a great wood, forest.

बण्श्टी, *banshti*, n.f., cotton stalk.

बण्स्टी, *bansti*, n.f., as *banshti* (q.v.).

बत्ती, *batti*, adv., more.

"Do ghar batti mángne, par chalná mas ds chándné".¹⁵⁰

He'll travel by torchlight though he has to beg from two more houses.

(Spoken of a person who lives beyond his means).

बतलाना, *batláná*, v.n., to talk, to converse.

(It does not means to tell or explain as in Urdu).

148 कोड़ी ने जोड़े, बटोड़े ने तोड़े ।।

149 एक खड़े, चार पड़े ।
एक-एक में दो-दो बड़े ।।

150 दो घर बत्ती मांगने, पर चलना मसाल के चांदने ।।

बथ्वा, *bathwá*, n.m., a kind of weed, used as a vegetable also (*chenopodium album*).

बघाऊ, *badháú*, adj., surplus, in excess.

बन, *ban*, n.m., forest.

बनस्टी, *banasti*, n.f., as *banshti* (q.v.), cotton stalk.

बनी, *bani*, n.f., the wood surrounding the village.

बनजोटा, *banjotá*, n.m., a client of a moneylender.

बनड़ा, *banrá*, n.m., bridegroom.

बनड़ी, *banri*, n.f., bride.

बम्बी, *bambi*, n.f., the hole of a big snake.

बर, *bar*, n.f., time, turn, occasion – corruption of *bár*.

बराडू, *baráru*, adj., unirrigated, dependent on rainfall (of land, soil).

बरौ ब्राबर, *baron brábar*, adv., equally (an intensive form of *brábar*).

"Gári wálá sadá dewálá, bhainswálá ádhe".

Gáe wálá baron brábar, bakriwálá bádhe".¹⁵¹

He who keeps a cart in always bankrupt, and the buffalo-keeper half way to it. The coherd makes gain balance loss, and the goatherd shows a profit.

बर्खा, *barkhá*, n.f., rain.

बर्जना, *barjáná*, v.a., to forbid, to caution.

"Kanthá te barje nári, tú mat bo inkh ki kyári.

Tú bo le bájrá, bári, teri máng utr jáe sari".¹⁵²

Cautions her husband the woman, "don't sow a field of cane.

You sow millet and cotton, and all your debt will disappear".

बर्ट, *bart*, n.m., half gelt bullock.

बर्रा, *barrá*, n.m., (1) Sand met with in sinking a well; (2)

Runnel – of a well only.

बरी, *barri*, n.f., (1) Sand met with in sinking a well; (2) A strong rope made by twisting together three strands of *jewri* (q.v.); used for netting sides of a cart.

151 गाड़ी वाला सदा दिवाला, बैस वाला आधे ।

गाय वाला बरौ बराबर, बकरी वाला बाधे ।।

152 कंथा ते बरजे नारी, तू मत बो ईख की क्यारी ।

तू बोले बाजराए बाड़ी, तेरी मांग उतर जा सारी ।।

- बर्रे, *barre*, n.f., a noise made to turn bullocks in plough or cart to left.
- बर्सावना, *barsāwnā*, v.a., to winnow.
- बर्साधिया, *barsaudhya*, n.m., a farm-servant engaged for the year.
- बर्होटा, *barhotā*, n.m., as much grass or other fodder as a man can carry on his head.
- बल, *bal*, n.m., a twist (of rope, etc.).
- बली, *bali*, n.f., two iron rings, which join the well-block, and the *bouji* (q.v.).
- बसाख, *basākh*, n.m., the 2nd month of the year – April to May.
- बसावनी, *basāwni*, n.f., merchandise, trade.
- बसेबा, *basebā*, n.m., living, abiding, e.g., 'je Sarkār basā rekhe, mhārā basebā hogā', "if the Government helps us, we can maintain our houses and village".
"Māgh men khet baheā nā, aur ghar men chale kaheā nā.
Ghilri men ghi tayā nā, úpar shah saheā nā.
Baso to sahi par basebā kuchh rehā nā".¹⁵³
 Field not ploughed in *Magh* and your word not heeded in the house: no *ghi* heating in the pot: the moneylender not beaing with you – yes, you may live but there's nothing worth living for left.
- बहा, *bahā*, v., past., became; a *púrab* from; the verb is defective.
"Lakri jal koelā bahā, koelā jal bahi rákh.
Main pápan aisi jail, koelā bahi nā rákh".¹⁵⁴
 The wood burned and became charcoal, the charcoal burned and became ash. I poor sinner have burned so, there's neither coal nor ashes.
 (The cry of a disappointed woman).
- बही, *bahi*, v. past., feminine of *bahā* (q.v.).
- बहू, *bahú*, n.f., wife.

- 153 माघ में खेत बहे ना, और घर में चले कह्या ना ।
 घीलड़ी में घी तया ना, ऊपर शाह सह्या ना ।
 बसो तो सही पर बसेबा कुछ रहा ना ।।
- 154 लकड़ी जल कोयला भई, कोयला जल भई राख ।
 मैं पापण ऐसी जली, कोयला रही ना राख ।।

- "Sās antká bolná, aur bahú antki chup.*
Bhádón antká barsná, jeth antki dhup".¹⁵⁵
 Let the mother-in-law speak freely, and the daughter-in-law be silent. Let rain be heavy in *Bhádón*, and the sun's heat full in *Jeth*.
- बहूड़ा, *bahúryā*, n.f., as *bauhuriā* (q.v.).
- बांका, *bánkā*, adj., (1) Good-looking, foppish, fashionable;
 (2) Curved, crooked.
"Gāe to singal bānki, aur chāl bānki ghorían.
Mard to múchhal bānke, naini bānki gorián".¹⁵⁶
 A cow's glory her horns, and a mare's her paces.
 A man's his moustaches, a woman's her eyes.
- बांगा, *bāngā*, adj., curved, crooked.
"Bhint kyon bāngi, bahā kyon nāngi".¹⁵⁷
 Why is the wall crooked and the wife naked?
 (Because the cotton crop has failed and there is not enough even to make a plumb line).
- बांग्रू, *bāngrú*, adj., unirrigated, dependent on rainfall (of land or soil only).
- बांझ, *bānjh*, n.f., barren.
- बांट, *bánt*, n.f., fodder.
- बांदी, *bāndi*, n.f., a maid-servant (among the *Rānghars* like Hagar).
"Sat mat hār eh bāwre, sat hare pat já.
Sat ki bāndi lachhmi, phir milegi á".¹⁵⁸
 Don't lose righteousness, O fool: if you lose it respect goes too. Riches are the handmaiden of righteousness and will come again.
- बांस, *bāns*, n.f., bad smell, stench.

- 155 सास अतं का बोलना, और बहू अतं की चुप ।
 भादों अतं का बरसना, जेठ अतं की धूप ।।
- 156 गाय तो सिंगल बांकी और चाल बांकी घोड़ियां ।
 मर्द तो मूछल बांका, नैनी बांकी गोरियां ।।
- 157 भीत क्यों बांगी, बहू क्यों नांगी ।।
- 158 सत मत हार ए बावरे, सत हारे पत जा ।
 सत की बांदी लक्ष्मी, फिर मिलेगी आ ।।

- बाकड़ी, *bákri*, n.f., twisted anklet going over instep.
 बाक्ली, *bákli*, n.f., grain cooked with sugar, given to women who come to sing on auspicious occasions.
"Jaisi teri bákli, waisá mhára git".¹⁵⁹
 Our song will be according to your offering.
 बाखड़ी, *bákhri*, n.f., a cow or buffalo going off milk.
 बागड़, *bágar*, n.m., the dry land of Hisar, Bikaner, etc.
 बागड़ी, *bágrī*, adj., (1) Belonging to *Bágar* (q.v.); (2) Unirrigated, dependent on rainfall – of land.
 बाग्रू, *bágrú*, adj., belonging to *Bágar* (q.v.).
 बाचना, *báchná*, v.a., to read.
 बाछड़ा, *báchhrá*, n.m., a calf (for the first two years of its life).
 बाछड़ी, *báchhri*, n.f., a heifer (for the first two years of its life).
 बाछडू, *báchhrú*, n.m., pl., calves of either sex.
"Ku-gáyán ká báchhrú, ku-nárián ká pút.
Kadi ná hosi ujlá, saurian máhn ká sút".¹⁶⁰
 Calves of bad cows, sons of bad women,
 Cotton of quilts – these three are never good.
 बाजू, *bájú*, n.m., (1) Jamb, side-posts of doorway; (2) Lintel of doorway; (3) An armlet generally made of rupees strung together.
 बाजू चौक, *bájú chauk*, n.m., as *bájú band* (q.v.).
 बाजू फूल, *bájú phúl*, n.m., an ornamental armlet with one silver boss.
 बाजूबंद, *bájú band*, n.m., an ornamental armlet with big silver bosses.
 बाजूना, *bájúná*, v.n., to be called, named.
 बाट, *bát*, n.m., (1) Weight (for scales); (2) Division; (3) Travel.
 बाट देखना, *bát dekhná*, to await, expect.
 बाड़ना, *bádná*, v.a., to reap, to cut.
 बाड़ी, *bári*, cotton plant, cotton.

159 जैसी तेरी बांकली, वैसा म्हारा गीत ।।

160 कूगायां का बाछड़ा, कूनारियां का पूत ।

कदी ना होसी ऊजला, सोड़ियां मांह का सूत ।।

- बाड़ना, *bárná*, v.a., to put in, insert.
 बात, *bát*, n.f., custom (as well as the ordinary Urdu meanings).
 बाता, *bátá*, n.m., same as *báti* (q.v.), i.e., stalks, but bigger in size.
 बाती, *báti*, n.f., (1) A long bundle of *bájrā* stalks put in a thatch roof to supprt the loose stalks thereon; (2) A candle; (3) Talking, discourse.
"Kheti báti chakri aur ghore ká tang.
Yeh to kare áp se, cháhe lakh log ho sang".¹⁶¹
 Farming, talking, service, and girthing a horse;
 Do these yourself, though a hundred thousand men be with you.
 बाध, *badh*, adj., more.
 बाधा, *badha*, n.m., increasem excess, profit.
 बाबू, *babu*, n.m., father.
 बार, *bar*, n.m., Sunday.
 बारस, *baras*, n.f., 12th day of either half of the month.
 बाल, *bal*, n.f., (1) Ear of *bajra*, wheat or barley; (2) Wind.
 बालक, *balak*, n.m., child.
 बाला, *bala*, n.m., child.
 बालू रेत, *balu ret*, n.f., sand met with in sinking a well.
 बाव्रा, *bawra*, adj., as *baola*, mad (*baora* is also used).
 बास, *bas*, n.m., dwelling, abode, abiding. In composition seen in the name of many villages as *Mankawas*, *Nyabas*, etc.
 बासक, *basak*, n.m., a fabulous serpent of Hindu mythology – *Basak nag* is used for a huge snake.
 बासन, *basan*, n.m., an earthen vessel.
 बाह, *bah*, n.m., as *bahn*, ploughing.
"Shah laut jawe, par bah na laute".¹⁶²

161 खेती, बाती, चाकरी और घोड़े का तंग ।

ये तो करें आप से, चाहे लाख लोग हो संग ।।

162 शाह लौट जावे, पर बाह ना लौटे ।।

The moneylender may fail you, but not the furrowed land.

बाहं, *bahn*, n.m., ploughing.

बाहान, *bahman*, n.m., Brahman.

बिआज, *biaj*, n.m., interest.

बिखर्ना, *bikharna*, v.n., to be scattered.

बिचार, *bichar*, n.m., thinking.

बिजार, *bijar*, n.m., bull, same as *khagar* or *ankal* (q.v.).

बिटोल, *bitol*, n.f., assembly.

बिटौड़ा, *bitaura*, n.m., stock of cow-dung fuel.

बिद्या, *bidya*, n.f., knowledge.

बिदवा, *bidwa*, n.f., a widow.

बिध, *bidh*, n.f., way, means; *kis bidh* = how?

बिधकना, *bidhakna*, v.n., (1) To fear; (2) To shy (of an animal).

बिन, *bin*, postp., without, as *biná*, often used in composition as 'un' in a non-privative.

"Bin mirchon ke ghote bhang, bin bháyon ke kare jang.

Bin paion ke naháwe gang, bhang ná jang ná gang".¹⁶³

Pound hemp without pepper, fight without fellows,
Bathe in the Ganges without coppers: it's no hemp,
no fight, no Ganges!

"Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark".

बिनौला, *binaulá*, n.m., cotton seed.

बिनकुट, *binkut*, n.f., (1) A cow that won't let itself be milked because its calf had died; (2) A cow going off milk.

बिर्छ, *birchh*, n.m., a large full-grown tree.

बिर्ला, *birlá*, adj., sparse, uneven (of a crop).

बिर्वा, *birwá*, n.m., a tree.

बिल, *bil*, n.m., hole of small animals, i.e., snake, mouse, etc.

बिला, *bilá*, n.m., a male cat.

बिलाई, *bilái*, n.f., a female cat.

बिलाओ, *biláo*, n.m., as *bilá* (q.v.).

163 बिन मिर्चों के घोटे भंग, बिन भाइयों के करे जंग ।
बिन पैसों के नहावे गंग, भंग ना जंग ना गंग ॥

बिलोना, *biloná*, v.a., to churn.

बिलोनी, *biloni*, n.f., a churn.

बिसर, *bisar*, n.m., necessity, need.

बिसाना, *bisana*, v.a., to purchase.

"Do Sawan, do Bhadwe, do Katak, do ma.

Dhande dhore bech ke naj bisawan ja".¹⁶⁴

Two Sawans, to Bhadons, two Katak, two Maghs!

Go sell your cattle and buy grain.

(If the intercalary month fall after any of these it is considered a sure sign of impending famine).

बिसाल, *bisal*, n.m., recess inside the living room of the house.

बिसासत, *bisat*, n.f., residence, living.

बिस्वा, *biswa*, n.m., a share in the village and so one's landed property – The ownership of a village if often still divided on so many ploughs or the 20 *biswas* of a bigha.

बिस्वेदार, *biswedat*, n.m., landowner with a share in the common property of the village.

बीटा, *binta*, n.m., wooden handle of any implement.

बीज, *bij*, n.f., lightning.

"Sawan paihli panchwin, badal ho na bij.

Becho gadi baldan nipje kuchh na chij".¹⁶⁵

If there be no cloud or lightning on the dark fifth of
Sawan, sell your cart and cattle, nothing will grow.

(A sign of famine).

बीज्जा, *bijna*, n.m., a hand fan.

बीझना, *bijhna*, v.n., to be eaten away (of wood).

बीठा, *bitha*, n.f., droppings of birds.

बीहड़, *bihar*, n.m., forest or grass preserve.

बीत, *bit*, n.f., grazing fees taken by a herdsman for looking after another man's cattle.

164 दो सावण, दो भादवे, दो कातक, दो माह ।
ढांढे.ढोरे बेच के, नाज बिसावण जा ॥

165 सावण पहली पांचवीं, बादल हो ना बीज ।
बेचो गाड़ी बलदां, निपजे कुछ ना चीज ॥

- बीर, *bir*, n.f., woman (strictly a married woman in her husband's house).
- बीर बट, *bir bat*, adj. or adv., division per stirpes – by wives.
- बीरबानी, *birbani*, n.f., as *bir* (q.v.).
- बुंदा बांदी, *bunda bandi*, n.f., a few drops of rain, "spitting".
- बुख, *bukh*, n.f., sand that pours into a well from the spring level.
- बुला, *bula*, n.f., calling, summoning.
- बुला आला, *bula ala*, n.m., one who calls (the *dhanak* or *churha* whose duty it is to assemble the villagers).
- बुल्द, *buld*, n.m., bullock broken to plough or cart.
"Ghorian raj, buldan anaj".¹⁶⁶
A kingdom by horses,
Grain by bullocks.
- बुहारी, *buhári*, n.f., a fine broom or brush usually made of *dab* or *pánni* grass.
- बूआ, *búá*, n.f., father's sister.
- बूगा, *búngá*, n.m., circular stack containing straw of wheat of any other broken straw.
- बूंट, *búnt*, n.m., a single gram-plant.
"Agetá bunt, pachheti sánthri".¹⁶⁷
One plant of early gram (is worth) an armful later.
- बूज्जी, *bújni*, n.f., ear-studs.
- बूझना, *bújhná*, v.a., to ask, enquire.
- बूम्बला, *búmblá*, n.m., chaff of *bájrá* used for litter.
- बूर, *búr*, n.m., the white powdery bloom, which protects the ripening *jowár* and *bájrá*.
- बूरा, *búrá*, n.m., cleaned sugar.
- बेऔरा, *beaurá*, n.m., knowledge, news.
Equivalent of *khabr*; *biaurá* is also used.
- बेझड़, *bejhar*, n.f., a mixture of barley and gram.
- बेड़ा, *berá*, n.m., infantry – rarely army in general.

166 घोड़ियां राज, बुलदां अनाज ।।

167 अगेता बूंट, पछेती सांठड़ी ।।

- बेदन, *bedan*, n.f., pain.
"Aisi bedan apni aisi parái, kyá apni kyá parái sab eke pir".¹⁶⁸
Your own pain and another's are all one.
Whether your own or another's count it all the same pain.
- बेदी, *bedi*, n.f., altar, before which bride and bridegroom are married.
- बेबस, *bebas*, adj., out of control (of an animal), perforce, involuntary.
- बेबे, *bebe*, n.f., sister – used loosely to any girl of the village.
- बेर, *ber*, n.m., the small berry of the *zizyphus nummularia*, eaten as fruit.
- बेरा, *berá*, n.m., as *bowárá*; sowing.
- बेराना, *beráná*, adj., outside, hence foreign, somebody else's.
- बेलन, *belan*, n.f., (1) An iron pivot in a *charkhá* or spinning wheel; (2) Large round clod-crusher drawn by four bullocks; (3) Sugar press; (4) Cotton-ginning hand machine.
- बेली, *beli*, n.m., the leader pair of bullocks in a cart.
- बेल्वा, *belwá*, n.m., small metal cup.
- बेस्वा, *beswá*, n.f., prostitute.
- बैंडा, *baindá*, adj., crooked, bandy.
- बैठ, *baith*, n.f., revenue (the amount settled on any one as his share).
- बैठल, *baithal*, adj., ordinary heavy plough (in contrast to *Nág* or *Nári*).
- बैया, *baiyá*, n.m., the weaver bird (*plocceus baiya*).
- बैर, *bair*, n.m., enmity.
"Jidhar jáe páni naihr, udhar jáe bemári bair".¹⁶⁹
Where goes the canal water,

168 ऐसी बेदन अपनी, ऐसी पराई,
क्या अपनी क्या पराई, सब एक पीर ।।

169 जिधर जाए पानी नहर, उधर जाए बीमारी, बैर ।।

There go sickness and enmity.

बैरन, *bairan*, n.f., (a woman), enemy.

बैरी, *bairi*, n.m., enemy.

बैहड़ा, *baihrá*, n.m., a calf of one and a half or two years.

बैहड़ी, *baihri*, n.f., a heifer of one and a half or two years.

बैहड़का, *baihrká*, n.m., calf of 1 year old.

बैहड़की, *baihrki*, n.f., heifer of 1 year old.

बैहला, *baihlán*, n.f., barren cow or buffalo.

बोझड़ा, *bojhrá*, n.m., shrub, a low tree.

बोदा, *bodá*, adj., weak, poor, worn out.

बोय्या, *boyjá*, n.m., a small basket to take seed or food to the fields.

बोल, *bol*, n.m., voice, call, note.

बोल बाला, *bol bálá*, adj., quiet.

बोवा खावा, *bowá kháwá*, n.m., (eating what he sows), a tenant at will with no stake in the village beyond his tenancy.

बोवारा, *bowará*, n.m., sowing.

बौहनी, *bohni*, n.f., a small basket made of twigs or straw to collect *jál* berries in.

बौजी, *bauji*, n.f., corss iron bars over the *mandal* (q.v.).

बौला, *baula*, adj., mad, crazy.

बौली बूच, *bauli búchh*, n.m., idiot (a term of abuse).

बौहड़या, *bauhuriá*, n.f., any young wife of the house, e.g., son's or younger brother's.

बौहक्रा, *bauhrká*, n.m., same as *rarká* (q.v.).

बौहड़ना, *bauhrná*, v.n., to come quickly, overtake.

ब्रः, *brá*, n.m., hog.

ब्राजना, *brájná*, v.n., to live.

ब्रित्त, *brit*, n.f., the clientele of a Brahman or a particular client (Urdu *jajmán*).

ब्रिहस्पत, *brihaspat*, n.f., Thursday.

भ

भज्ना, *bhajna*, v.a., to worship.

भड़वा, *bharwa*, n.m., blockhead.

भदायी, *bhadayi*, n.f., congratulation.

भदवाड़, *bhadwar*, n.m., land ploughed in *bhadon* and left fallow for spring crop.

"Sadhu bowe, sarh bah, yeh bhul jae, bhadwar".¹⁷⁰

Would you sow a spring crop, plough in Har. If you fail to do so, at least in Bhadon.¹⁷¹

भजुड़, *bhanung*, n.f., two thin upright sticks between two *gudris* (q.v.) to prevent the *mal* (q.v.) riding too far right or left; see *charkha* or spinning wheel.

भम्बा, *bhamba*, n.m., the sound of *bh*.

भय्या, *bhayya*, n.m., brother.

"Bhai bhala na bharra, sab se bhala ropaya".¹⁷²

Nor one brother nor another is any good.

Money is best of all.

भरन, *bharan*, n.f., rain.

भर्तार, *bhartar*, n.m., husband.

"Saga kosame parkhiye, dhinu mande ghas.

Tirya ke gun parkhiye, jab nirdhan ho bhartar".¹⁷³

Prove a friend in time of trouble, and a milch cow when the grass is bad. Prove a woman's virtues when her husband is penniless.

भा, *bha*, n.m., rate, price.

भाई बट, *bhai bat*, adj. or adv., division per capita, by brothers (*pagris*).

भागवान, *bhagwan*, adj., rich, prosperous, fortunate.

भाजी, *bhaji*, n.f., vegetables (according to Platt's Dictionary, "especially cooked vegetables" from *bhajna* to fry).

170 सादू बोवे, साढ़ बाह, यह भूल जाए, भदवाड़ ।।

171 'Bhadon' is wrong. It should be 'Bhadwar' (भदवाड़) – fallow land !

172 भाई भला ना भैया, सब से भला रूपया ।।

173 सगा कोसामे परखिए, धीनू, मंदा, ना घास ।

तिरया के गुण परखिए, जब निर्धन हो भरतार ।।

"Andher nagri to chaupat Raja.

Take ser bhaji take ser khaja".¹⁷⁴

Blind townsfold and a careless Raja.

Vegetables and sweets alike sell at a copper the quart!

भाज्ना, *bhajna*, v.n. to run, come quickly.

भादूआ, *bhaduwa*, n.m., the 6th month of the year, August to September.

"Phagan badi to duj din, badal ho no bij.

Barse sawan bhaduwa, khelo sadhon tij".¹⁷⁵

If there be on clouds or lightning on the dark second of Phagan, it will rain in Sawan and Bhadon, you may keep holiday all Har.

(A sign of a plenticul year).

भान, *bhan*, n.m., sun.

भाना, *bhana*, v.n., to be agreeable to, to suit, seem fit.

भाबी, *bhabhi*, n.f., brother's wife; the term of address to the *bhawaj*.

"Hine ki joru sab ki bhabhi, Thake ki joru sab ki kaki".¹⁷⁶

The poor man's wife is sister-in-law to all; and the strong man's is all the world's aunt.

भाल, *bhal*, n.f., news, information.

भावें, *bhawen*, conj., (1) whether, or, (2) 'if you will', the aorist of *bhana* (q.v.).

"Ek hath se tal na baje, dekh chuko bhawen bajake.

Ek or se prit na lage, dekh chuko bhawen lake.

Bina bukh bhojan na bhawe, dekh chuko bhawen khake.

Bina bulae adar na howe, dekh chuko bhawen jake".¹⁷⁷

174 अंधेर नगरी तो चौपट राजा, टके सेर भाजी, टके सेर खाजा ।।

175 फागण बदी जो दूज दिन, बादल हो ना बीज ।

बरसे सावण भादवा, खेलो साधों तीज ।।

176 हीणे की जोरु, सब की भाभी ।

ठाडे की जोरु, सब की काकी ।।

177 एक हाथ से ताल ना बजे, देख चुको भांवे बजा के ।

एक और से प्रीत ना लागे, देख चुको भांवे लगा के ।

बिना भूख भोजन ना भावे, देख चुको भांवे खाके ।

बिना बुलाए आदर ना हो, देख चुको भांवे जाके ।।

You can't clap with one hand; clap and see, and you will.

There can't be friendship on one side; try and see, and you will.

Without appetite food does not please; eat and see, and you will.

Without an invitation, there's no honour; go and see, and you will.

भिर्ड, *bhirr*, n.f., wasp.

भिर्डा, *bhirra*, n.m., as *karku* (q.v.).

भींत, *bhint*, n.f., wall.

"Bhint men ala, ghar men sala, kare kuchh na kuchh chala".¹⁷⁸

A niche in the wall, a brother-in-law in the house, they'll make some mischief or other.

भीज्ना, *bhijna*, v.n., to become wet.

"Jyun jyun kambal bhije, tyun tyun bhari ho".¹⁷⁹

The wetter a blanket gets, the heavier it becomes.

(And so the more you flatter a person the bitterer, he becomes, etc.)

भीड़ा, *bhira*, adj., narrow.

भीतर, *bhitar*, prep. or adv., inside.

भूँडा, *bhunda*, adj., dirty, bad.

भूड़, *bhur*, n.f., sandy soil.

भूरा, *bhura*, adj., white, straw-coloured, pale (of a buffalo, dog, man, etc.).

भेली, *bheli*, n.f., a lump of *gur* 4 seers – This is the form in which the sugar of the district is turned out.

भैयां, *bhaiyan*, n.m., (1) The tutelary deity of the village; (2) His shrine.

The sense is occasionally transferred to the founder of a village or some other great man.

भोंपाल, *bhonpal*, n.m., as *bhaiyan* (q.v.), but ordinarily used by low castes and not by Jats.

178 भींत में आला, घर में साला, करे कुछ न कुछ चाला ।।

179 ज्यों-ज्यों काम्बल भीजे, त्यों-त्यों भारी हो ।।

- भोग्ना, *bhogna*, v.a., to undergo, suffer, endure.
 भोजन, *bhojan*, n.m., eating, food.
 भौ, *bhau*, n.m., fear.
 भौ, *bhaun*, n.f., land.
 भौ भाई, *bhaun bhai*, n.m., an outsider who has been given land in the village but has no share in the common property.
 भौरा, *bhaunra*, n.m., a big black butterfly with semi-transparent wing.
 भौन, *bhaun*, n.m., the well-wheel.
 भौनी, *bhauni*, n.f., as *bhaun* (q.v.), but for a drinking well.

म

- मंगल, *mangal*, adj., auspicious, triumphant.
 मंग्रा, *mangra*, n.m., a small uneven field.
 मंगला चार, *mangla char*, n.m., hymns of congratulations; see *mangal*. *Char* is a corruption of *achar* utterance.
 मंघसिर, *manghsir*, n.m., the 9th month of the year November to December.
 मंझोली, *manjholi*, n.f., a small trotting bullock-cart (feminine of adjective *manjhola*, intermediate, supple *gari*).
 मंडल, *mandal*, n.m., the iron ring to which the well-bucket is attached.
 मंडा, *manda*, n.m., wheat bread cakes.
 "Nau bar manda, da bar ganda".¹⁸⁰
 (Plough) nine times for wheat and ten times for cane.
 मंडना, *mandna*, v.n., to stick to, (of work) persevere.
 मंढ, *mandh*, n.m., a temple of *Devi*; *madh* is also used.
 मंदा, *manda*, adj., (1) Cheap; (2) Bad, below par; (3) Scarce.
 मखो, *makho*, n.f., a kiss.
 मचका, *machka*, n.m., still heat.

180 नौ बार मंदा, दा बार गंदा ।।

- "Magh machka jeth sial, sawan parwa bal.
 Shadi kahe Bhadli, tui to kis bidh biah".¹⁸¹
 Heat in *Magh*, cold in *Jeth*, east wind in *Sawan*.
 Shadi says, 'Eh, Bhadli what is marriage for a woman who has dropped her child?'
 मजाना, *majana*, v.a., to roll (land after irrigating and ploughing) with the cold-breaker.
 मट, *mat*, n.m., as *math* (q.v.).
 मटी, *mati*, n.f., earth.
 मट्का, *matka*, n.m., earthen water-pot.
 मठ, *math*, n.m., a *kanphara jogi* monastery.
 मठा, *matha*, adj., slow, sluggish.
 "Katar gae, kunar nar, matha dhor, thoth gur.
 Kua khari nir, yeh panchon sen sharir".¹⁸²
 A barren cow, an evil wife, a sluggish bullock, a fool for a teacher, and a well of brackish water, there five are bad.
 मत, *mat*, n.f., senses.
 मतीरा, *matira*, n.m., a wild water-melon growing in the rains chiefly in sandy soil.
 मन, *man*, n.m., heart.
 मन भरा, *man bhara*, adj., lovely.
 मरावना, *marawna*, v.n., to be beaten.
 मरोड़, *maror*, n.f., twisting, swaggering, pride.
 मर्वा, *marwa*, n.m., a fragrant herb, not unlike basil, common in Bairagi monasteries; quaere *marjoram*?
 मलाहजा, *malahja*, n.m., regard, friendship (corruption of Urdu *mulahza*).
 मस्तक, *mastak*, n.m., forehead.
 मस्सां, *massan*, (with or without addition of *te*), adv., hardly, with difficulty.
 महोसिम, *mahausim*, adj., powerful.

181 माघ मचका, जेठ स्याल, सावण परवा बाल ।
 शादी कहे बादली, तूही तो किस बिध ब्याह ।।
 182 काटड़ गाये, कुनार नार, माठा धोरी, थोथ गुर
 कुआ खारी नीर, ये पांचों सें शरीर ।।

माओश, *maosh*, n.f., last day of dark half of lunar month.

मांग, *mang*, n.f., debt.

"Kalar bo de bari, teri mang utar jae sari".¹⁸³

Sow cotton in hard land and all your debts will disappear.

मांघी, *manghi*, n.f., milk-pail (as *dhoni* (q.v.)).

मां जाया, *man jaya*, adj., born of the same mother.

मांझी, *manjhi*, n.f., a small frame for carrying the crushed cane to the fire.

माची, *machi*, n.f., as *manjhi* (q.v.).

माचना, *machna*, v., to be stirred up, caused, made; (1) Of a slough; (2) Of a noise.

माज्रा, *majra*, n.m., a small village, hamlet.

माटी, *mati*, n.f., earth.

माड़ा, *mara*, adj., weak, feeble, indifferent.

मान, *man*, n.m., honour.

मानस, *manas*, n.m. or f., man, person.

मानी, *mani*, n.f., a small button or sheath put on the plough share to protect it when not in use.

मापना, *mapna*, v.a., to measure.

माल, *mal*, n.f., cotton thread, strengthened with *ak* (q.v.) juice that rotates the iron spindle of the spinning wheel.

मालिक, *malik*, n.m., (1) Owner; (2) God (if used alone).

"Unche unche daule, dunge dunge kyar.

Barse malik musaldhar, usmen nipje urd jowar".¹⁸⁴

High ridges, fields lying low.

If God send rain in torrents, *mash* and *jowar* will grow in that land.

मावस, *mawas*, n.f., the last day of dark half of the month – Commonly corrupted into *maosh* or *maush*.

183 कालर बोदे बाड़ी, तेरी मांग उतर जाये सारी ।।

184 ऊँचे ऊँचे डोले, ढूंगे ढूंगे क्यार ।

बरसे मालिक मूसलेधार, उस में निपजे उड़द, जुआर ।।

"Jeth mawas purna, je kahin badal ho.

To kantha barkha nahin, chalo aur des dhundo".¹⁸⁵

If there's ever a cloud on 15th or 30th of Jeth.

Then, husband, there'll be no rain, go and search for some other country.

(A sign of famine).

मास, *mas*, n.m., (1) Month; (2) Meat.

माह, *mah*, n.m., the 11th month of the year, January to February.

"Sau bar bah, baithungi mah".¹⁸⁶

(Says the carrot), "Plough a hundred times, but I'll root in Magh."

माहोठ, *mahoth*, n.f., winter rain.

माहं, *mahn*, postp. or adv., jointly or jointly with, included in; less often, inside.

मिठान, *mithan*, n.m. or n.f., sweetness.

मिती, *mitti*, n.f., interest (on capital).

मित्र, *mitr*, n.m., a friend.

मित्रङ्ग, *mitrang*, n.m., poetical form for *mitr* (q.v.).

मिन्तर, *mintar*, n.m., a guest, a friend.

मिर्ग, *mirg*, n.m., gazelle or antelope (*hiran* or *chakara*).

मिर्धा, *mirdha*, n.m., chairman – This word was used in old times of the land measurer and is now sometimes applied to a *jaribkash*. Corruption of Persian *mirdeh*.

मिस, *mis*, n.f., pretext, pretence (used with *kar lena*).

मिस्कोट, *miskot*, n.m., council, confabulation (a term introduced from the army; corrupt from mess-kot = mess-house).

मीं, *min*, n.f., the sign of the zodiac 'pisces'; *mekh* is aries – *min mekh* is straw-splitting, criticizing, picking holes.

मींह, *minh*, n.m., rain, rainfall, a shower.

मीठी, *mithi* (with *lena*), n.f., a kiss – kissing.

185 जेठ मावस पूरणा, जे कहीं बादल हो ।

तो कंथा बरखा नहीं, चलो और देश ढूँढ़ो ।

186 सौ बार बाह, बैदुंगी माह ।। (गाजर)

मीत, *mit*, n.m., a friend.

"Unche daule khet ke, jin ke khet niman.

Us ka bairi kya kare jis ka mit Diwan".¹⁸⁷

What field is low with ridges high,

Whose friend is the Judge,

What can his enemy do?

मुक्त, *mikat*, n.f., release, emancipation, salvation.

मुकद्दम, *mukaddam*, n.m., headman, *lambardar*.

"Mir, mukaddam, chaudhri, Patwari aur kab.

Yeh to jaenge nark men, apne karne sab.

Mahant, mahawat, chaudhri, kanugo, Sardar.

In ki mukat na howegi, janam leo sau bar".¹⁸⁸

The rich man, headman, *chaudhri*, *Patwari* and poet.

These will go to hell, and the rest according to their works.

(Retorts the *Patwari*.) The Abbot, the elephant-

driver, the *chaudhri*, the *Kanungo* and the *Sardar*,

theirs will never be salvation though they are born a

hundred times.

मुखड़ा, *mukhra*, n.m., mouth, face.

"Karwi kachri kach kachi, karwe bole bol.

Ham pardeshi log sain, hans ke mukhra khol".¹⁸⁹

The immature girl is bitter and speaks harshly.

I'm a stranger, open your mouth with a smile.

(So says the bridegroom to his bride when he first

meets her in her father's house).

मुठभेड़, *muth bher*, n.f., fighting, quarrelling, riot (of a number of persons).

187 ऊँचे डोले खेत के, जिनके खेत निमाण ।
उस का बैरी क्या करे, जिसका मीत दिवान ॥

188 मीर, मुकद्दम, चौधरी, पटवारी और कब ।
ये तो जाएंगे नर्क में, अपने करणें सब ।
महन्त, महावत, चौधरी, कानूगो सरदार ।
इन की मुक्त ना होवेगी, जन्म लियो सौ बार ॥

189 कड़वी कचरी कचकची, बोले कड़वे बोल ।
हम प्रदेशी लोग सैं, हंस के मुखड़ा खोल ॥

मुन्डान, *mundan*, n.f., antelope, doe.

मुर्की, *murki*, n.f., very small earrings worn by men only.

मुसल, *musal*, n.m., the wooden pestle with which grain is crushed.

मुसली, *musali*, n.f., a smaller musal (q.v.).

मुसलधार, *musaldhar*, n.m., drenching rain, coming down in straight stream.

मुहार, *muhar*, n.m., see *her muhar*.

मूंडा, *munda*, adj., hairless, hornless (of cattle).

मुन्डचड़ा, *mundchara*, adj. or n.m., ingrate (lit., one who cuts the root).

मूँदा, *munda*, adj., turned over, upside down.

मूँदना, *mundna*, v.a., to fill up, stop (of water leakage, etc.).

मुंह का छाज, *munh ka chhaj*, n.m., same as *ghunghat* (q.v.).

मूकान, *mukan*, n.m., mourning (i.e., going to a relation's village to condole).

मूछल, *munchhal*, adj., moustachiod.

मूठया, *muthya*, n.m., the person who feeds the sugar-press with canes.

मूठ, *mudh*, adj., same as *baithal* (q.v.).

मूरख, *murakh*, n.m. or f. adj., foolish, fool.

"Hira paria bazar men, lakh awen lakh jawen.

Chatar sauda kar gaya, murakh phir phir jawen".¹⁹⁰

A diamond is lying in the bazar, hundreds of thousands passing by the wise man has done his shopping and gone while the fools wander round and round.

मूल, *mul*, n.m., (1) Root, used to the barbarous compound *jar-o-mul*, i.e., root and stock; (2) Principal (sum).

"Pipal kate dhan kare, kanya bech dhan khae.

Par nari te neh kare, jar-o-mul te jae".¹⁹¹

He who cuts a pipal (*ficus religiosa*) and sells it, or sells his daughter and eats rice, or loves another's wife, they shall perish root and stock.

190 हीरा पड़या बजार में, लाख आवें लाख जावें ।
चतर सौदा कर गया, मूर्ख फिरफिर जावें ॥

191 पीपल काटे धन करे, कन्या बेच धान खाए ।
पर नारी ते नेह करे, जड़.ओ.मूल ते जाये ॥

मूला, *mula*, n.m., a *jat* converted to Islam.

मूली, *muli*, n.f., a *jatni* converted to Islam.

मूलना, *mulna*, adv., not at all.

मूसा, *musa*, n.m., mouse, rat.

"Andhe muse, thothe dhan".¹⁹²

Blind mice, and hollow rice stalks!

(Said of a fool)

मेंढी, *mendhi*, n.f., plait of a girl's hair on the forehead (they are undone on the day of her wedding); *mendhi kholna* is to prostitute.

मेख, *mekh*, n.m., Aries, see s.v. *min*.

मेघ, *megh*, n.m., clouds.

"Megh jo barse, sambat upje.

Kheti kare kasan.

Sab duniya dhande lae ke,

Ap bhale Bhagwan".¹⁹³

If the clouds rain, the year will be a good one.

And the farmer will ply his farming.

All the world doing its business.

It is God who is good!

मेटना, *metna*, v.a., to settle (a quarrel).

मेढ, *medh*, n.f., a solid pole erected in the ground and forming the pivot when bullocks are threshing.

मेस्सान, *messan*, n.m., mixture.

मेस्सा, *messa*, adj., mixed (bread of mixed grain).

मेहट, *mehat*, n.f., meeting, intercourse, visit, *mehat hona* is to meet or visit.

मेंस, *mains*, n.f., cow-buffalo.

मैज, *mai*, n.f., flat cold-crusher.

मैहजद, *maihjad*, n.f., a mosque.

मैह्मा, *maihman*, n.f., good reputation.

मैहवट, *maihwath*, n.f., winter rain = *mahoth*.

192 अंधे मूसे, थोथे धान ।।

193 माघ जो बरसे, सम्बत उपजे, खेती करे कसान ।
सब दुनिया धंधे लाये के, आप भले भगवान ।।

मोकला, *mokla*, adj., loose, spare, superfluous.

मोख, *mokh*, n.m., a small hole in the roof for smoke to pass; (sometimes, as in Punjab *mogh* is also used).

मोघ्ला, *moghla*, n.m., a small hole.

मोटयार, *motyar*, n.f., stiff loam.

मोडा, *moda*, n.m., (1) A Sadhu; (2) A sect of Sadhus.

मोड़ा, *mora*, n.m., still heat.

मोड़ना, *morna*, v.n. or a., to turn round, to turn back.

मोट्या, *motya*, n.m., a kind of grass with a long brittle tap root.

मोन्या, *monya*, n.m., hero.

मोहर, *mohar*, n.f., signet ring.

मोहन्ड, *mohnd*, n.m., head of canal or stream, where it takes out from parent stream.

मौड़, *maur*, n.m., the tinsel crown worn by the bridegroom.

मौड़ी, *mauri*, n.f., the tinsel veil worn by the bride.

मौश, *maush*, n.f., the last day of the dark half of the month.

मौसा, *mausha*, n.m., husband of mother's sister.

मौसी, *maushi*, n.m., mother's sister.

मौहरा, *mauhra*, n.m., the brick front of a masonry house.

माड़ा, *mara*, n.m., the top level part of the well slope where the bullocks stand to be yoked.

य

यतन, *yatan*, n.m., effort.

"Bail basawan chale kanth, budhe ke mat dekhiyo dant.

Lakha liyo lakh yatan kar, lila layo karor par.

Dhaura pila daen bawen jor kar.

Je liawe kantha aisa kaisa, to jhunge le ayo bhawen kaisa".¹⁹⁴

194 बैल बिसावन चाले कंथ, बूढ़े के मत देखियों दंत ।
लाखा लिया लाख यत्न कर, लीला लाइयो करोड़ पर ।
धोला पीला दाएं-बाएं जोड़कर,
जे लियावे कंथ ऐसा कैसा, तो झुंगा ले आयो भावें कैसा ।।

When you go to buy cattle, my husband, don't look at the old one's teeth. Take a red one, whatever efforts it cost you, and a blue one if it cost a hundred times as great an effort again.

Yoke and try a white or cream one right and left.

If, my man, you bring anything else, do as you please but bring one with horns curved forwards.

र

रंगसिर, *rangsir*, adj., moderate.

रंडापा, *randapa*, n.m., widowhood, widowed life.

रखवाल, *rakhwal*, n.f., watch, guard.

रचना, *rachna*, v.n., to be made, formed.

रजा कर के, *raza kar ke*, adv., hardly scarcely.

रजाला, *rajala*, adj., mean, degraded. (The clothed *jogis* are so termed by the naked).

रड़का, *rarka*, n.m., a broom (coarse and constructed of twigs, etc.).

रण, *ran*, n.m., a patch of saline soil in a field (distinction from *shor* is that it does not like the latter look white).

रब्ब, *rabba*, n.m., habbit.

रमत, *ramat*, n.f., wandering-pilgrimage (of *sadhus*, etc.).

रमता राम, *ramta ram*, n.m., a wandering *sadhu*.

रम्ना, *ramna*, v.n., to wander about (especially of a *fakir* or *sadhu*).

रयी, *rayi*, n.f., churn-staff.

रवैया, *ravaiya*, n.m., custom, way.

रांग, *rang*, n.m., butter-milk (the *pakki lassi*).

रांघड़, *ranghar*, n.m., Muhammadan Rajput.

"*Sau rangharan ki ek man*".¹⁹⁵

A hundred *Ranghars*, and one mother to all, i.e., they all back each other up.

195 सौ रांघड़ा की एक मां ।।

रांघना, *randhna*, v.a., to boil vegetables, pulses or anything in water or milk.

"*Bina chinare bande pag, bina nun ke randhe sag.*

Bina kanth ke gawe rag, pag na sag na rag".¹⁹⁶

Bind a turban without care, cook greens without salt, Sing a song without voice – it's no turban, no greens, no song.

रांपड़, *ranpar*, n.f., failure of the germinated seed to come up owing to thin crusts forming on the earth by reason of heat following slight rain.

राछ पोछ, *rachh pochh*, n.m., pl: a collection of the tools or implements of one's trade or profession.

राज, *raj (baithna)*, n.m., as *tar (baithna)* (q.v.).

राजी, *raji*, adj., happy.

राड़, *rar*, n.f., quarrel, fighting.

राना, *rana*, adj., self-sown, run wild.

राबड़ी, *rabri*, n.f., food made of fermented *jowar* or *bajra*.

राम की गाय, *ram ki gaye*, n.f., the painted grasshopper (*poecilocera picta*).

राम चौना, *ram chauna*, n.m., a herd of wild cattle bred from animals set free as a vow.

रासा, *rasa*, n.m., quarrel.

रास्ता, *rasta*, n.m., as *gaunda* (q.v.).

राह, *rah*, n.m., way.

"*Pan sare, ghora are chulhe men roti jale.*

Kaho is ka kya rah".¹⁹⁷

Betel leaves are withering, the horse is shying, The bread is burning in the oven – say what is the remedy for these? (Answer – turn them over).

196 बिना चिनारे बांधे पाग, बिना नून के रांधे साग ।
बिना कंथ के गावे राग, पाग ना साग ना राग ।।

197 पान सड़े, घोड़ा अड़े ।
कहो इस का क्या राह ।। (बदल दो)

राही, *rahi*, n.f., same as *batyan* (q.v.).

री, *ri*, interj., hark, oh, see.

"*Mothiya jar thothiya, dub tale tak ja.*

Ari sasar so rahen, kahe ka nala".¹⁹⁸

The 'mothiya grass' roots are hollow, the *dub's* roots gone right down, come mother-in-law, sleep on: what's the good of weeding?

(Bad husbandry).

रींड़, *rind*, n.f., need, necessity.

रीत, *rit*, n.f., custom.

रीता, *rita*, adj., empty/

रूपय्या, *rupayya*, n.m., a single rupee attached to a string worn close round the neck by men or boys.

रूख, *ruk*, n.m., a tree.

रूपा, *rupa*, n.m., an alloy or base metal from which jewels used commonly to be made.

रुस्ना, *rusna* or *rusjana*, v.n., to be displeased.

रे, *re*, interj., hark, oh.

रेख, *rek*, n.f., a line, streak.

Kajil rek = painted with antimony: see proverb s.v. *bidwa*.

रेड़हू, *rerhu*, n.m., a kind of bullock tonga.

रेन, *ren*, n.f., night.

रेपटना, *repatna*, v.n., to slip.

रेसी, *resi*, adj., happy. (It is suggested that the word is a corruption of *razi*).

रैबारन, *raibaran*, n.f., feminine of *raibari* (q.v.).

रैबारी, *raibari*, n.m., camelman (a tribe).

रोकड़ा, *rokra*, n.m., cash.

रोखाला, *rokhala*, n.m., crop-watcher.

रोग, *rog*, n.m., sickness.

"*Kunwar karela, chet gur, sawan sag na kha.*

198 मोथिया जड़ थोथिया, दूब तले तल जा ।
आ री सासड़ सो रहें, काहे का नला ॥

Kauri kharch girah ki, rog bisawan ja".¹⁹⁹

Don't eat *karela* (a sort of vegetable) in *Asauj*, or molasses in *Chet*, or greens in *Sawan*.

It's spending a *cowrie* from your purse and buying sickness, if you do.

रोज, *roj*, n.m., the nilgae, antelope.

रोटीहार, *rotihar*, n.f., bread-carrier, carrying bread to the field.

"*Sawan paihli panchw'n, je dharuke bal.*

Tu kantha hal jorio, main teri rotihar".²⁰⁰

If it thunders on the dark 5th of *Sawan*.

Do you, my husband, yoke the plough: I'll bear your food to the fields.

रोटयां क वक्त, *rotyan ka waqt*, n.m., evening meal time, the same time as *dira bale*.

रोली, *roli*, n.f., rust on wheat.

रोलना, *rolna*, v.a., to smooth, to sift (by rubbing with the hands).

रोस, *ros*, n.m., displeasure, anger.

रोस्ली, *rosli*, n.f., loam.

रौंझ, *raunjh*, n.m., a tree, same as *nimbar* (acacia *leucophloea*).

ल

लंघन, *langhan*, n.m., fasting.

"*Hansa to moti chuge, na langhan hi kar jae.*

Mani purani prit se, kankar chug chug khae".²⁰¹

The goose eats pearls or else goes hungry.

But out of old admitted friendship, he picks at limestone nodules.

199 कुंआर करेला, चेत गुड़, सावण साग ना खां ।
कौड़ी खर्च गृह की, रोग बिसावन जा ॥

200 सावण पहली पांचवीं, जे घडुके बाल ।
तू कंथा हल जोड़ियो, मैं तेरी रोटीहार ॥

201 हंसा तो मोती चुगे, ना लांघन ही कर जाए ।
मनी पुरानी प्रीत से, कांकर चुग चुग खाए ॥

(The goose who lived on pearls was friend of a weaver bird. In his devotion he followed the bird to distant lands where he could get only kankar to eat).

लखाना, *lakhana*, v.n., to look at, gaze, stare.

लखीना, *lakhina*, n.m., one who owns lakhs.

"China lahu pina, bald mare pachas sath ka, manas mare lakh ka".²⁰²

China drinks blood – a bullock worth 50 or 60 Rs. dies, and a man worth a lakh.

(China is said to be a most difficult garin to grow).

लखपती, *lakhpati*, adj., worth 1,00,000 rupees, so very rich.

लक्ष्मी, *lakshmi*, n.f., wealth (literally the goddess thereof).

लग्मात, *lagmat*, n.m., relationship.

लटौरा, *lataura*, adj., blooming.

लडबोला, *ladbaula*, adj., half mad.

लड़, *lar*, n.m., a twist or strand, s.v., *dolar*, *tilar*, double and triple, respectively; used of rope, etc.

लढा, *ladha*, n.m., a cart without side wattles.

लत्ता नचोड़, *latta nachor*, n.m., light rain – enough to make you wring your clothes.

लप्सी, *lapsi*, n.f., (1) A preparation of gur mixed with bread; (2) Also used for *dhandhoi* (q.v.).

लबाड़, *labar*, n.m., liar, exaggerator.

लब्दीक, *labdhink*, n.m., a kind of stork.

लम्टंगा, *lamtanga*, adj., long-legged.

ललकार्ना, *lalkarna*, v.a., to bawl, to cry out.

लवे, *lawe*, adv., near, close.

लस्सी, *lassi*, n.f., milk mixed with water.

लहौड़ा, *lahaura*, adj., younger, junior (of two wives, sons, branches of the family, etc.).

लाओ, *lao*, n.f., well-rope.

लांगा, *langa*, n.m., as *lan* (q.v.).

202 चना लहू पीना, बलद मारे पचास साठ का, मानस मारे लाख का ॥

लाखा, *lakha*, adj., scarlet.

लाग, *lag*, n.f., (1) Connection; (2) Enmity.

लाज, *laj*, n.f., honour.

"Bhaun bin anaj nahin, kul bin laj nahin".²⁰³

Sans land no grain.

Sans family, no honour.

लाड़ा, *lara*, adj., (1) gluttonous, well-living; (2) of soil, which used to receive irrigation and now not doing so is hard, thirsty.

लादड़ा, *ladra*, n.m., small bundle of fodder, such as a boy can carry.

लान, *lan*, n.m., (1) Cooked vegetables or lentils; (2) Grain given to the menials at the Spring harvest.

लाना, *lana*, v.a., to lay or p'ace (Urdu *lagana*).

लान्छा, *landa*, adj., tail-cropped or docked.

लाम्नी, *lamni*, n.f., reaping, harvesting.

लाम्ने, *lamne*, adv., near, close.

लार देना, *lar dena*, v.a., to put.

लाला, *lala* or sometimes *lal*, n.m., a term of endearment for a child.

लालड़ा, *lalra*, adj., as *lara* (q.v.).

लालड़ी, *lalri*, n.f., garnet, so reddest of the red.

"Sona roya dhai de, uttam meri jat.

Kale mukhi chirmthi, tule mere sath.

Lalon men main lalri, lal mera rang.

Kala munh jab te hua, tule nich ke sang".²⁰⁴

The gold cried wailing, "High my caste, but I'm weighed against a black-faced *ratti*" (liquorice used). (Says the seed).

"I'm reddest among the red, red my colour is,

203 भूम बिना अनाज नहीं, कुल बिना लाज नहीं ॥

204 सोना रोया, धाय दे, उत्तम मेरी जात, काले मुख की चिरमठी, तुले मेरे साथ । लालों में मैं लालड़ी, लाल मेरा रंग, काला मुंह तब ते हुआ, तुली नीच के संग ॥

"My face was blackened by being weighed against an inferior"!

लावनी, *lawni*, n.f., same as *lamni* (q.v.).

लास्सी, *lassi*, n.f., as *lassi* (q.v.).

लाहना, *lahna*, v.a., to take off; to clear off (debt).

लिकड़ना, *likarna*, v.n., to come out (Urdu *nikalana*).

लिप्टी, *lipti*, n.m., an Extra Assistant Commissioner (corruption of Deputy).

लीक, *lik*, n.f., A set of earthen vessels supplied at marriage occasions by *kumhars*; (2) Cart track, rut.

"Like l'k gadi chale aur like chale kaput.

Tinon like na chalen, sur, singh, saput"²⁰⁵

The cart travels in the beaten rut, and so does the ne'er do weel son: things travel not on the track, hero, lion, and dutiful son.

लीका, *lika*, s.f., as *lik* (q.v.).

लीरम लीर, *liram lir*, adv., torn inot pieces, is sherds.

लीरा, *lira*, n.m., torn cloth.

लुका, *luka*, v.a., to hide, conceal.

लुक्मां, *lukman*, adv., privately, secretly.

लुग, *lug*, postp., up to.

लुग्डी, *lugri*, n.f., a girl's head covering.

लुचा, *lucha*, adj., an evil-doer (particularly in his sexual relations).

लुल्हा, *lulha*, adj., lame.

लूंग, *lung*, n.m., foliage or twigs of the *kikar*, *jand* or *raunji* trees.

लूखा, *lukha*, adj., dry, unseasoned (of food).

लूगाई, *lugai*, n.f., woman; the feminine form of *log* (q.v.).

लेट, *let*, n.f., a small pond in the fields.

लेडा, *leda*, n.m., a *banya* (quaere from *lala*?).

लैंडा, *lainda*, n.m., same as *chauna* (q.v.) but used when most or all of the animals are buffaloes.

205 लीक-लीक गाड़ी चले, और लीक चले कपूत ।
तीनों लीक ना चले, सूर, सिंह, सपूत ।।

लैहबर, *laihbar*, n.m. or f., a messenger or guide (corruption of *rahbar*).

लैहबरी, *laihbari*, n.f., the duty of a *laihbar* (q.v.).

लैहरे, *laihre*, n.m., (with *karna*) same as *gaihre* (q.v.).

लोग, *log*, n.m., pl., men in contrast to *lugai* (q.v.).

लोड़, *lor*, n.f., need, necessity.

लोबां, *loban*, n.f., a fox.

लोभ, *lobh*, n.m., avarice.

लौड़, *laung*, n.m., intercalary month in the *Bikramajit* calendar.

व

वार, *war*, (1) Turn (on a roster); (2) n.f., Delay, lateness.

वास्ता, *wasta*, n.m., concern, trace or particle: see *wasta na*.

वास्ता ना, *wasta na*, adv., not at all.

विद्या, *vidya*, n.f., knowledge.

श

शाह, *shah*, n.m., a banker, moneylender.

शिऔज, *shiauj*, n.m., any wild bird or animal which damages crops.

शिमालू, *shimalu*, n.m., a shrub (*vilex negundo*) supposed to do well in villages with a masculine name but not in those with a feminine name; used in fomentations.

शींह, *shinh*, n.m., lion.

शूदर, *shudar*, n.m., strictly a *Shudra*.

स

संग, *sang*, n.m., company.

संघना, *sanghna*, adj., dense.

संत, *sant*, n.m., ascetic, saint.

संतर, *santar*, n.m., (1) A path beside a canal *patri* or a common *pakka* road; (2) Piece of land around any plat form.

- संतल, *santal*, n.m., as *santar* (q.v.).
 संदेस, *sandes*, n.m., a message.
 संदेह, *sandeh*, n.m., anxiety.
 सकाली, *sakali*, s.f., dawn, early morning, adv., *sakale* at dawn.
 सकड़ा, *sakra*, adj., tight, narrow.
 सगा, *saga*, n.m., a friend.
 सगला, *sagla*, adj., all, entire.
 सज्जन, *sajjan*, adj. or n.m., a friend, a well-wisher, wise.
 सझला, *sajhla*, adj., joint.
 सटकन, *satakan*, n.f., act of sewing (quaere from *tankna*?).
 सत, *sat*, n.m., righteousness.
 सतुद्धा, *satudda*, adj., soft.
 सदा, *sada*, adv., always.
 सनीश्चर, *sanishchar*, n.m., Saturday (a form used by more
 literate persons).
 सन्तोख, *santokh*, n.m., patience, contentment.
 सन्सर, *sansar*, adj., thousand.
 सपूत, *saput*, n.m., a worthy son.
 सपूता, *saputa*, adj., having a worthy son.
"Ek ankh ka kya salaukha, ek sau ka kya jama.
Ek put ka kya saputa-".²⁰⁶
 How can the one-eyed be sharp-sighted? What is a
 capital of a hundred rupees? How can one have a
 worthy child, if there be but one?
 (i.e., it's no good having but one son even if he is good).
 सबादली, *sabadli*, adj., cloudy.
"Parwa chale sabadli, pachhwa chale narol.
Sahdev kahe Bhadli, barkha gayi kit or".²⁰⁷
 If the east wind blow cloudy and the west wind blow clear,
 says Sahdeo, "Eh Bhadli, where has the rain gone off?"

- 206 एक आंख का क्या सलौखा, एक सौ का क्या जमा ।
 एक पूत का क्या सपूता ।।
 207 परवा चाले सबादली, पंचवीं चाले नरोल ।
 सहदेव कहे बादली, बरखा गई कित ओर ।।

- सब्बा, *sabba*, adj., right (as opposed to left).
 सभा, *sabha*, n.f., society.
 सभाओ, *sabhao*, n.m., temper, nature.
"Man, moti aur dudh ka ek sabhao.
Pate pichhe na milen lakh karo upae".²⁰⁸
 A heart, a pearl, and milk have the same nature.
 They'll never mend, once broken, though one tries a
 hundred remedies.
 समर्ना, *samarna*, v.n., to be mended, repaired; *bal samarna*, to
 be shaved or by cut (of hair).
 समर्वाना, *samarwana*, v.a., to get repaired, or mended.
 समा, *sama*, n.m., season, more especially a season of good crops.
 समान, *saman*, adj., postp., alike, like.
 समाना, *samana*, v.a., to be held, contained in.
"Chauthe chamke bijli, panchwen bares menh.
Sahdev kahe Bhadli, naddiyon nir na sama".²⁰⁹
 If it lightens on the fourth and rains on the fifth.
 Says Sahdeo, "Hark Bhadli, the stream won't hold the water.
 समाना, *samana*, n.m., area, lands of a village.
"Hamare samane men kuchh nahin upje = 'nothing
grows in our lands'.
 समर्ना, *samarna*, v.a., to repair, mend; *bal samarna* to shave,
 or cut the hair.
 समेप, *samep*, postp., near.
"Nirp, bel, bidya, tiria, yeh na ginen gun zat.
Jo samep inke rahe, usi ke lipte hath".²¹⁰
 The Raja, the creeper, knowledge, and woman –
 these heed not virtue or caste. Whatever dwells near
 them they embrace it!

- 208 मन, मोती और दूध का एक स्वभाव ।
 पाटे पाछे ना मिले, लाख कर उपाय ।।
 209 चौथे चमके बिजली, पांचवे बरसे मेह ।
 सहदेव कहे बादली, नदियों नीर ना समा ।।
 210 निरप, बेल, बिद्या, तिरिया, येह ना गिने गुण जात ।
 जो समीप इनके रहे, उसी के लिपटे हाथ ।।

- समो, *samo*, n.m., time (the form if probably *ahirwati*).
 सम्दन, *samdan*, n.f., the relation of two women whose children are married to each other.
 सम्दी, *samdi*, n.m., the relation of two men whose children are married to each other.
 सम्बंधन, *sambandhan*, n.f., as *samban* (q.v.).
 सम्बत, *sambat*, n.m., (1) Year; (2) A season, especially a good one.
 सरीर, *sarir*, n.m., body.
 "Matha dhorī, thoth nar, kuen khari nir.
 Aur ghar kalhari kamni, charon dahan sarir".²¹¹
 Slow bullocks, a fool of a man, a salt-water well, and at home a shrew for wife – the four burn the body.
 सर्क, *sark*, n.f., scraping, scratching of a pen.
 "Ghore ki pharak, dudh ki jharak, qalm ki sark".²¹²
 The capering of the house, the simmering of milk, the scraping of a pen.
 (The fortunate man's inheritance).
 सर्काबना, *sarkawna*, v.a., to move.
 सर्ता, *sarta*, n.m., a head of jowar.
 सर्दक, *sarrak*, n.f., high road.
 सर्ना, *sarna*, v.n., to be sufficient, e.g., *manne sar gaya* = I have had enough.
 सर्प, *sarp*, n.m., snake.
 सरवर, *sarwar*, n.m., pond, tank, lake.
 "Hansa to sarwar beha, kaga beha dewan.
 Ja pande ghar apne, shinh kis ka jajman".²¹³
 The goose has gone to [lit. become] the lake, and the crow become minister.
 Away, pandit, to your home! Whose client is the lion?

211 मट्ठा ढोरी, ठूठ नर, कुए खारी नीर ।

और घर कलिहारी कामनी, चारां डाहें शरीर ।।

212 गोरी की परख, दूध की झरक, कालम की सरक ।।

213 हंसा तो सरवर भया, कागा भया दीवान ।
जा पिंडे घर अपने, शीह किस का जजमान ।।

- (A goose once introduced a pandit to a lion, to be his *parohit*, and the lion gave him alms. Next time the pandit asked for alms the goose his patron had gone and a crow succeeded him, and the lion refused him. Hence the pandit uttered this lament. The moral is, that an office's reputation depends upon the character of his staff).
 ससाई, *sarsai*, n.f., (1) Greenness, fertility; (2) Abundance, plenty.
 सलौखा, *salaukha*, adj., full-eyed, sharp-sighted.
 सल्वंती, *salwanti*, adj., f., good, thrifty woman.
 सवाली, *sawali*, n.f., sweet biscuits made of flour, *ghi* and sugar.
 सहंसर, *sahansar*, adj., thousand (a corruption of Sanskrit *sahasra*).
 सहाना, *saharna*, v.a., to pull, draw.
 सहज, *sahj*, adj., easy, leisurely, slowly.
 सांकल, *sankal*, n.f., a chain to secure doors of a house.
 सांगर, *sangar*, n.m., fruit of *jand* (*prosopis spicigera*).
 सांझ, *sanjh*, n.f., evening.
 सांटा, *santa*, n.m., whip, goad.
 सांथ्री, *santhri*, n.f., as much fodder as a man can hold in his arms – an armful.
 सांथल, *santhal*, n.f., thigh.
 सांपड़ना, *sanparna*, v.n., to come to an end, to be exhausted.
 साक, *sak*, n.m., relationship by marriage.
 साख, *sakh*, n.f., crop, harvest.
 साख, *sang*, n.m., good circumstances, prosperity.
 साझा, *sajha*, n.m., share.
 साझी, *sajhi*, n.m., sharer.
 साटी, *sathi*, n.m., red rice (ripening in 60 days, hence the name).
 "Santhi pake sath din, pani mange rat din".²¹⁴
 Red rice ripens in 60 days, but needs water night and day.

214 सांठी पके साठ दिन, पाणी मागें रात दिन ।।

साड, *sad*, n.m., the 4th month of the year, June to July.

साडसती, *sarsati*, n.f., a corruption of *sarhe sati*, a period of 7½ years occupied by the revolution of Saturn – hence: misfortune, calamity.

"Mat dekhyo bhure ke dant, sarsati chha jaegi kanth.

*Lakha le le likh par nila nau karor, munda dhaula jib liyo paihle liyo jor".*²¹⁵

Look not at the dun's teeth, misfortune will over shadow you, husband. Buy a red bullock for a hundred thousand, or a blue for nine hundred times that: don't buy a hornless or white one without yoking it first.

साढ, *sadh*, n.f., a Hindu month, as *sad* (q.v.).

*"Sadh Sawan chale parwa, dal dal khawen bij lungai".*²¹⁶

In east wind blow in *Har* and *Sawan*, the women folk will grind and eat seeds.

(A sign of famine).

साढू, *sadhu*, n.m., (1) Wife's sister's husband; (2) The spring harvest.

सातें, *saten*, n.f., the 7th day of either half of the month.

सानी, *sani*, n.f., chopped fodder of either *bajra*, *jowar*, cane, etc.

"Awegi jot, katiye sani.

*Jab tu ne bo diya inkh meri na mani".*²¹⁷

In comes the yoke – cut fodder: for you sowed cane and bode not my word.

(The wife girds at her husband: he sowed cane against her advice: there'll be extra feeding of the cattle who have extra at the press).

215 मत देखियों भूरे के दांत, साडसती छा जाएगी कांत ।
लाखा ले ले लाख पर नीला नौ करोड़ ।
मुंडा धोला जिब लियो, पहले लियो जोड़ ॥

216 साध सावन चले परवा, डाल-डाल खावें बीज लुगाई ॥

217 आवेगी जोत, काटिये सानी ।
जब तू ने बो दिया, ईखं मेरी ना मानी ॥

सामन, *saman*, n.f., as *sawan* (q.v.).

साम्ठा, *samtha*, adj., fine, strong, handsome.

साम्भर्ना, *sambharna*, v.a., to clear or tidy up, collect things together.

सार, *sar*, n.f., way. Method, correct management.

सार्ना, *sarna*, v.a., to be satisfied with – the thing that gives satisfaction is the object of the verb.

साल, *sal*, n.m., (1) A jackal; (2) A vernadah.

"Rat ne bole kagla, din ne bole sal.

*Chhor kantha is-des ne, koi ji ne awe janjal".*²¹⁸

If the crow call by night and the jackal by day.

My husband, leave this country: some trouble will befall us.

सालूत, *salut*, n.m., wife's brother's son.

साल पलट, *sal palat*, adj., rotation of crops; cultivating alternately wet or dry – same as *hirti phirti* (q.v.).

साल्हे, *salhe*, n.f., wife's brother's wife.

सावन, *sawan*, n.m., the 5th month of the year July to August.

*"Sawan bhadwe ki dhip men, jogi ban jae Jat".*²¹⁹

In the heat of *Sawan* and *Bhadon*, the *Jat* turns *jogi*; i.e., he goes about with next to nothing on.

सावन्, *sawnu*, n.f., the autumn harvest.

सास, *sas*, n.f., mother-in-law.

सासू, *sasu*, n.f., as *sas* (q.v.).

सास्रा, *sasra*, n.m., father-in-law's home (of a woman).

साहिब, *sahib*, n.m., God.

सिखर, *sikhar*, n.m., height, summit, apex, zenith.

सिखंत, *sikhrant*, n.m., top-most part, apex.

सिंखया, *sinkhya*, n.f., suspicion.

सिंगाहा, *singaha*, n.m., footpath or track between villages.

218 रात ने बोलें कागला, दिन ने बोले स्याल ।
छोड़ कथा इस देश ने, कोई जी ने आवे जंजाल ॥

219 सावण भादों की धूप में, जोगी बन जाए जाट ॥

सिटक, *sitak*, n.f., a drop of water.

सिटक जाना, *sitak jana*, v.n., to run away – to go away quickly.

सिटको, *sitko*, n.f., swift-flowing canal.

सिमल, *simal*, n.f., the pegs in the yoke, each side of the bullock's head.

सिंशम, *sirsham*, n.f., *sarson*, *sarsaf*, rape-seed (brassica campestris).

सिल, *sil*, n.f., stone slab on which the well-bucket is emptied.

सींगल, *singal*, adj., with horns, horned.

सीख, *sikh*, n.f., wisdom, advice, teaching.

"*Sikh us ne dijie, jis ne sikh suha.*

Bandar ne ke sikh dijie, bayya ka ghar ja".²²⁰

Teach him who cares for teaching.

Why teach the ape? the weaver-bird's house will be destroyed.

(Once in the rains a monkey took shelter under a tree: a weaver-bird who had her nest there advised the monkey to build one like it. The latter thereupon destroyed the nest to make the bird's condition like his own).

सीखदड़, *sikhdar*, adj., learning, under training.

सीत, *sit*, n.f., same as *rang* (q.v.).

सीन्या, *sinya*, n.m., tailor.

सीम, *sim*, n.f., boundary.

"*Gam ganwar, sansar budh, sim ulake panch.*

Jab awe darbar men, miyan kahe so sanch".²²¹

In his village the yokel is a thousand wits, when he crosses the border he's five. When he gets to the court its 'Oh yes, Sir, it just as your say, Sir.'

220 सीख उसने दीजे, जिसने सीख सुहाय ।
बन्दर ने के सीख दीजे, बय्या का घर जा ॥

221 गाँव गंवार, संसार बुद्ध, सीम उलाके पांच ।
जब आवे दरबार में, मियां कहे सो सच ॥

सीर, *sir*, n.m., (1) Share; (2) Sharer.

सील, *sil*, adj., cold.

सीलक, *silak*, n.f., cold.

सीला, *sila*, adj., cold.

सीस, *sis*, n.m., (1) Moon; (2) Head.

"*Bars hua das, kanyan paria ras.*

Bars hua bis, mastak charia sis.

Bars hua tis, lagan lagi sikh.

Bars hua chalis, garhi bat ukas.

Bars hua pachas, phul gai kapas.

Bars hua sath, hath men liya lath.

Bars hua sattar, jabbe gaya nestar.

Bars hua assi, nar hua khassi.

Bars hua nawe, dub gaya jabbe.

Bars hua sau, gharna dar na bahar bhau".²²²

Ten years old, and discrimination comes to the ear.

Twenty years old, and the forehead rises on the head.

Thirty years old, and wisdom begins to settle.

Forty years old, a man expounds hard matters.

Fifty years old, and his hair grows white as cotton.

Sixty years old, and he takes a stick in his hand.

Seventy years old, and he's become sluggish.

Eighty years old, and a man's become an eunuch.

Ninety years old, and he's done and down.

A hundred years old, and none fears him at home or abroad.

222 बरस हुआ दस, कानां पड़ा रस ।
बरस हुआ बीस, मस्तक चढ़या सीस ।
बरस हुआ तीस, लागन लागी सीख ।
बरस हुआ चालीस, गाढ़ी बात उकास ।
बरस हुआ पचास, फूल गई कपास ।
बरस हुआ साठ, हाथ में लीया लाठ ।
बरस हुआ सत्तर, जब्बे गया नस्तर ।
बरस हुआ अस्सी, नर हुआ खस्सी ।
बरस हुआ नब्बे, डुब गया जब्बे ।
बरस हुआ सौ, घरां डर ना बाहर भोह ॥

(The ten ages of man).

सुकड़ना, *sukarna*, v.n., (1) To shrink; (2) To be squeezed.

सुक्कर, *sukkar*, n.m., Friday.

सुक्करवारी, *sukkarwari*, adj., Friday's.

"*Sukkarwari badli, rahe sanichhar chhae.*

Kahe Shahdeo sun Bhadli, bina bares na jae"²²³

Friday's clouds, and Saturday remains overcast!

Says Shahdeo, "Hark Bhadli, it'll not go without raining".

सुखबासी, *sukhbasi*, n.m., and f., a settler in the village, who owns no land or share of the estate.

सुघड़, *sughar*, adj., neat, pretty, accomplished, good, thrifty (of a wife).

"*Sona, resham, sughar nar, tuten juren sau bar.*

Murakh, ghara kumhar ka, mile na duje bar"²²⁴

Gold, silk, and a thrifty wife – if they break a hundred times they'll mend again. A fool, and a potter's pot will not unite a second time.

सुता, *suta*, adj., good.

सुथन, *suthan*, n.f., female's trousers.

सुथ्रा, *suthra*, adj., nice, clean, pretty, fine.

सुधा, *sudhan*, postp., (1) With, used as Urdu *samet*.
adv., (2) Early.

सुफेत, *sufet*, adj., a corruption of *sufed* – white.

सुरज, *suraj*, n.m. and f., sun.

सुरी, *suri*, n.f., sow.

सुसा, *susra*, n.m., father-in-law.

सुसाड़, *susrar*, n.m., father-in-law's home (of a man).

सुहाना, *suhana*, v.n., to please, to agreeable.

सूआ, *sua*, adj., (1) Intelligent, wise, sensible.

- 223 सुक्करवारी बादली, रहे शनिचर छाये ।
कहे सहदेव सुन बादली, बिना बरसे ना जाये ॥
- 224 सोना, रेशम, सुहाग नार, टूटें जुड़ें सौ बार ।
मुख घड़ा कुम्हार का, मिले ना दूजे बार ॥

n.m., (2) A small stack of sheaves in a field.

सूंडी, *sundi*, n.f., an insect that infests and damages gram.

सूत, *sut*, adj., pretty, good, convenient, e.g., *sut baith gaya* = it was convenient so.

सूधा, *sudha*, adj., simple, upright, well-behaved.

सूना, *suna*, adj., empty.

"*Sis bin suni ren, giyan bin hirda suna.*

Kul suna bin putr, pat bin birwa suna.

Gaj suna bin dant, hans bin sagar suna.

Ghata suni bin damni, kahe Girdhar sunre Gunni,

Ghar suna bin kamni"²²⁵

The night is empty without a moon, and the heart empty without perception. A family is empty without a son, and empty a tree without leaves. An elephant is empty without tusks, and empty a lake without the goose. Empty a cloud without lightning; says Girdhar, "Hark'ee Gunni, a house is empty without a wife".

सूर, *sur*, n.m., hero.

सूल, *sul*, n.f., long thorn of *kikar* or *raunji* trees.

सूसा, *susa*, n.m., hare.

सेती, *seti*, postp., with.

सेध, *sedh*, n.f., disease, illness.

सेल, *sel*, n.f., spear.

सैहम, *saihm*, adv., uselessly, aimlessly.

सोआसाई, *soasai*, n.f., keeping guard at night.

सोका, *soka*, n.m., drought, drying up.

"*Karmhin kheti kare, bail mare ya soka pare*"²²⁶

If the luckless man take to farming, his bullock will die or drought befall him.

- 225 सीस बिन सूनी रैन, ज्ञान बिन हिरदय सूना ।
कुल सूना बिन पूत, पात बिन बिरहवा सूना ।
गज सूना बिन दंत, हंस बिन सागर सूना ।
घट सूनी बिन दामनी, कहे गिरधर सुनरे गुणी ।
घर सूना बिन कामनी ॥
- 226 कर्महीन खेती करे, बैल मरे या सूका पड़े ॥

सोग, *sog*, n.m., mourning.

सोणम, *sonam*, n.m. (inflected); gold, it is a *Purabi* form for *sone men* or *sone ko*.

सोधी, *sodhi*, n.f., intelligence, sense, wisdom.

सोफेत, *sofet*, adj., as *sufet* (q.v.).

सोमार, *somar*, n.m., Monday.

सोलहड़ा, *solhra*, n.m., straw of barley (chiefly) when in bulk and not crushed.

सोहाग, *sohag*, n.m., married life.

"*Chalna hai, raihna nahin, chalna biswe bis.*

Aise saihj sohag par kyon gundawe sis".²²⁷

We have to go, and cannot stay – we have to go – four rood to the acre – For so short a married life, why plait the head? (Make no great preparation for a short life – Live quietly and piously).

सोहागा, *sohaga*, n.m., a flat clod-crusher, same as *maij* (q.v.).

सोहव्ना, *sohawna*, adj., agreeable.

सोहीं, *sohin*, adv. or postp., in front of – towards.

सोहं, *sohn*, n.f., an oath.

सौड़, *saur*, n.m., quilt.

सौन, *saun*, n.m., omen. *Saun chiri*, one of the shrikes.

सौपती, *sopati*, adj., worth 100 rupees.

सौला, *saula*, adj., right (as opposed to left).

स्यान, *syau*, n.m., a favour (corruption of *ahsan*).

स्याल, *syal*, n.m., cold.

स्वर्ग, *swarg*, n.m., heaven.

"*Gehun purane, ghi naya, aur ghar salwanti nar.*

Chauthe pith torang ki, sward nishani char".²²⁸

Old wheat, fresh ghi, and at home a thrifty wife.

Fourth the back of a horse – heaven's four signs.

227 चलना है, रहना नहीं, चलना बिसवे बीस ।

ऐसे सहज सुहाग पर, क्यों गुंदावे सीस ॥

228 गेहूँ पुराने, घी नया, और घर सतवंती नार ।

चौथे पीठ तुरंग की, स्वर्ग निशानी चार ॥

ह

हंगा, *hanga*, n.m., strength, effort, force.

हंगे, *hange*, adv., (1) With difficulty; (2) By compulsion.

हंडीवार, *handiwar*, n.f., about 4 to 6 p.m.

हजार पती, *hazar pati*, adj., worth 1,000 rupees, moderately rich.

हडवारा, *hadwara*, n.m., place where dead bodies of cattle are skinned and bones left to lie.

हड़ लेना, *har lena*, v.a., to rob.

हतकार, *hatkar*, n.m., food given to Brahmans before feeding oneself at *mawas* (q.v.) or *kanagat* (q.v.).

हथा, *hatha*, n.m., the handle with which the plough is driven.

हथली, *hathli*, n.f., the handle of a *charkha* or spinning wheel.

हथवाड़, *hathwar*, n.f., the spring of the tiger with his claws.

"*Bhadon ki bhadwar, sher ki hathwar*".²²⁹

Bhadon's ploughing, and a tiger's spring!

(*Scilicet bina pake na jae* – both will ripen or mature; *pakna* means to fester, of a wound).

हन्सला, *hansla*, n.m., a massive necklace worn close round the neck.

हम्बे, *hambe*, interj., yes.

हर, *har*, n.m., Almighty (a name of Vishnu): Cf. Hari.

हल, *hal*, n.m., the body of the plough to which the share, handle, shaft, etc., are fixed.

हलस, *halas*, n.f., the main shaft of the plough on which the yoke rides.

हल्वा, *halwa*, adj., light (of soil or weight).

हल्सन, *halsan*, n.f., a prop to raise the share from the ground when a plough is being dragged to the fields.

हवाल, *hawal*, n.m., condition, circumstances (corruption of *Ahwal*).

हांड, *hand*, n.f., travelling.

229 भादों की भदवाड़, शेर की हथवाड़ ॥

हांडी, *handi*, n.f., cooking vessel.

"Jis handi te khae, us handi chhed kare".²³⁰

Split the plate from which you eat!

(Rank ingratitude).

हांडना, *handna*, v.n., to wander about.

हांसी, *hansi*, n.f., laughter.

हाट, *hat*, n.f., shop.

हान, *han*, n.f., (1) Time; (2) Age.

हानी, *hani*, n.m., contemporary, age-fellow.

हान होमान, *han homan*, n.m., of equal ages, contemporaries.

हारा, *hara*, n.m., oven for heating milk, etc.

हाल, *hal*, n.f., same as *halas* (q.v.).

हालन, *halan*, n.m., earthquake.

हाला, *hala*, n.m., Government land revenue.

"Dhauli pameshri, dhauli jhund khinda.

Hala malba lah ke, mainne hans ghara".²³¹

"O white goddess, spread open the white cotton-clump.

"Pay the revenue and the village-expenses, and make me a necklace still."

(The girl addresses the cotton-plant as she is picking the crop).

हाली, *hali*, n.m., ploughman.

हालना, *halna*, v.n., as Urdu *hilna*, to shake, move, be agitated.

हित, *hit*, n.m., love.

हिर्ती फिर्ती, *hirti phirti*, adv., in rotation.

हिर्दा, *hirda*, n.m., heat, mind.

हिस्सा सारु, *hissa saru*, adv., according to shares, proportionately.

हींस, *hins*, n.m., a thorny shrub (quaere capparidis horrida?).

हीना, *hina*, adj., bereft, destitute, weak.

230 जिस हांडी में खाय, उसी में छेद करे ॥

231 धोली परमेशरी, धोली झुण्ड खिंडा ।

हाला, मलबा लाह के, मैंने हंस घड़ा ॥

हीयो, *hiro*, interj., a noise used to call cows and bullocks up from watering.

हीर, *hir*, n.m., a tribe, *Ahir*.

हूं हूं, *hun hun*, interj., a noise used in driving buffaloes in the jungle.

हेठी, *hethi*, n.f., disgrace.

हेता, *heta*, adj., late (of crops).

हेर, *her*, n.m., major subdivision of a village.

हेर मुहार, *her muhar*, n.m., land or side of a village in which one's business, one's coming or going, lies – intercourse.

हेल मेल, *hel mel*, n.m., as *her muhar* (q.v.).

हो हो, *ho ho*, interj., a noise used to make buffaloes drink.

हौस्ला, *hausla*, n.m., wisdom, grace, beauty.

PART TWO
ENGLISH-HARYANAVI
DICTIONARY

A

- Abdomen, *kokhan*, n.f.
 Abhorrence, *alkat*, n.f.
 Abiding, *bas*, n.m.; maintenance of a home, *baseba*, n.m.
 Abode, *bas*, n.m.
 Absence of anything, so poverty, destitution, etc., *ana't*, n.f.
See sub voce.
 Absolutely, *dahon*, adv.
 Abundance, *sarsai*, n.f.
 Abuse, *auli bat*, n.f.; *gal*, n.f.
 Acacia (a. *leucophloea*), *nimbar*, n.m.; *raunjh*, n.m.
 Acceptable, to be, *bhana*, v.n.
 Accomplished (skilful), *sughar*, adj.
 Account. The baniya's account against the zamindar of money paid for him as revenue, etc. *Inchh*, n.f.; on account of, *karan*, postp.
 Adjoin, to, *arna*, v.n.
 Admit, to, of a fault, etc., *otna*, v.a.
 Adopt, to, *god lena*, v.a.
 Adopted, to be, *god lena*, v.n.
 Adoption, (1) of a relation, as a son, *god*, n.m., literally the lep; (2) for adoption of a foundling, see s.v. waif.
 Advice, *sikh*, n.f.
 Aeschynomene (a. *indica*), *dhandhain*, n.f.
 Affection, *See Love.*
 Affix, to, *tekna*, v.a.; *mohar tekna*, to seal.
 Afforded, to be, *pugna*, v.n.
 After, *pachhe*, adv.
 Age, (1) *han*, n.f.; (2) of the same age, *ek han ka, hani*, n.m.; *han homan*, n.m.; (3) time, *kal*, n.m.; (4) old age, *barhapa*, n.m.
 Agent, *kar mukhtyar*, n.m.
 Agitated, to be, *halna*, v.n.
 Agreeable, *sohawna*, adj.; *jogam jog*, adj.

- Agreeable, to be, *suhana*, v.n.
 Agreement, *bandhej*, n.m.; *dnt*, n.f. – literally a knot, and so anything knotted, fixed.
 Ahir, a caste, *Hir*, n.m.
 Aim, *ant*, n.m.
 Aimlessly, *saihm*, adv.
 Alike, *saman*, adj.
 All, *sajla*, adj.
 Alley, *bagar*, n.m.
 Alloy, an alloy of silver and copper from which jewels and commonly to be made, *rupa*, n.m.
 Almighty, *Har*, n.m. (God).
 Alone, *ekalpa*, *ekla*, adj. See also s.v. Solitary.
 Aloofness, *alkat*, n.f. *a-kainchna*, to keep aloof, feel abhorrence.
 Altar, *bedi*, n.f. See s.v.
 Always, *sada*, adv.; *nit*, adv.
 Amalgamation, See Combination.
 Amaranth, *chulai*, n.f.
 Anger, *ros*, n.m.; *kod*, n.m.; *chho*, n.m.
 Angry, See Displeased.
 Angry, to become, *rusna*, *rus jana*, v.n.; *chho men ana*, v.n.
 Animal, *janwar*, n.m.
 Anklet, See Jewellery.
 Answer, *utar*, n.m.
 Ant (black), *chiunti*, n.f.; (white) *dimak*, n.f.; row of ants, *kir nal*, n.f.
 Antelope, (1) *mirg*, *kala mirg*, n.m.; *kala* (supple *hiran* or *mirg*), n.m. (doe, *mundane*, n.f.); (2) nilgai antelope, *roj*, n.m.
 Antepenultimate, See s.v. Last.
 Antimony, as eyepowder, *kajal*, n.m.
 Anxiety, *sandeh*, n.m.; *chinta*, n.f.
 Apex, See Summit.

- Applaud, to, *tal bajana* (to clap hands).
 Approach, *agam*, n.m.
 Approximately, *unman*, *unman sunman*, adv.; *atkal satkal*, adv.
 Area, the area or lands of a village generally, *samana*, n.m.
 Aries, *melh*, n.m.
 Armful, (1) *kauli*, n.f. (the outstretched arms) (2) an "armful" of fodder, *santhri*, n.f.
 Armlet, See Jewellery.
 Ascetic, *sant*, n.m.
 Ask, to, *bujhna*, v.a.
 Assembled, *battle*, adj. Pl.
 Assembly, *bitol*, n.f.
 Assiduity, *jhakkat*, n.f.
 Association, See Combination.
 Aunt, See s.v. Relation.
 Auspicious, *mangal*, adj.
 Autumn, the autumn harvest, *sawnu*, n.f.
 Avarice, *lobh*, n.m.
 Await, to, *bat dekhna*, v.a.

B

- Back, *kar*, n.m.
 Backward, See Late.
 Bad, (1) worthless, *naihj*, adj.; *nirsa*, adj.; *neau*, adj.; (2) nastly, dirty, *bhunda*, adj.; *kasut*, adj.; *kasuta*, adj.; (3) feeble, weak, *manda*, adj.; *boda*, adj.; (4) ill-made, *karal*, adj.; (5) in composition bad is expressed by *ko* (see s.v.), as *kosama*, bad times; *kosang*, bad society, etc.
 Bail, to go, to undertake as a surety, *otna*, v.n.
 Bale, to, *ulichhna*, v.a.
 Band, *jot*, n.f., a strip or iron or leather for repairing, *pati*, n.f.
 Bangle, See Jewellery.

- Banker, *shah*, n.m.
 Banya, trading caste.
 Bare, *ughara*, adj.
 Bark, (1) of tree, *bakal*, n.m.; (2) specifically of *kikar* or *nimbar* (acacia arabica and leucophloea) *kas*, n.m.
 Barley, *jaun*, n.m.
 Barren, *banjh*, n.f.; *katar*, adj.; of cow or buffalo, *baihlan*, n.f.
 Barrier, *ad*, n.f.
 Base, *khovar*, adj.
 Basket, (1) generally *dala*, n.m.; (2) big round basket with lid to contain clothes etc., *patar*, n.m.; smaller, *patari*, n.f.; (3) small jug-shaped basket to collect *jal* berries, *bakni*, n.f.; (4) bird-cage like baskets carried, *bangi* – like for Ganges water, *kawr*, n.f.; (5) a small basket hung from the roof to secure eatables etc., *chhinka*, n.m.; (6) a basket holding 10 or 12 seers of grain, *palri*, n.f.; (7) a small basket for taking seed or food to the fields, *baya*, n.m.; (8) a small lidded basket for keeping cotton for spinning, *katni*, n.f.
 Batten, in a mud roof, *karanja*, n.m.; in thatch roof, *batl*, n.f.;
See s.vv.
 Bawl, to, *lalkarna*, v.a.
 Beaten, to be, *marawna*, v.n.
 Beauty, *hausla*, n.m.
 Became, *baha*, v.n.; defective
 Because of, *karan*, postp.
 Bed, *khat*, n.f.
 Before, in front of, *sohin*, adv. or postp.
 Behind, *pachhe*, adv.
 Bell (big), *tal*, n.m.
 Belly, *kokhan*, n.m.
 Belt. *See* Waistband.
 Bereft, *hina*, adj.
 Beyond, *paran*, adv. or postp. (chiefly in Jhajjar).

- Bickering, *udh*, n.f., *udham*, n.f.
 Big, *badda*, adj.
 Biggest, among several, *badera*, adj.
 Billhook, for stripping sugarcane and reaping, *dati*, *danti* or *dranti*, n.f.
 Bin, (1) a receptacle of clay for storing grain, *kothi*, n.f.; (2) the same but smaller, *kuthla*, n.m.; (3) smaller still, *kuthli*, n.f.
 Bind, to, to bind a pagri carefully, *chinarana*, v.a.
 Bird, *chiri*, n.f. Pakheru.
 Bitterness, *karwan*, n.f.
 Blank, unused, *kora*, adj.
 Blanket, *kamal*, n.m.; lighter, *kamli*, n.f.
 Blights, (1) wheat rust, *roli*, n.f.; (2) and insect that blights wheat when rain is excessive, *kungi*, n.f.; *pungi*, n.f.; (3) a very small fly that injures wheat, *ala*, n.m.; (4) an insect that blights bajra, *ghadhi*, n.f.; (5) an insect that injures sugarcane, *kansua*, n.m.; (6) rust on jowar and bajra, *khowa*, n.m.; (7) grasshopper that damages young millets and gram, *pharka*, n.m.; (8) an insect that damages young crops, *sundi*, n.f.
 Blindish, nearly blind, *jakhra*, adj.
 Blockhead, *bharwa*, n.m.
 Bloom, the white powdery bloom, which protects the ripening jowar and bajra, *bur*, n.m.
 Blooming, *lataura*, adj.
 Blow, to, *jhulna*, v.n.; *dholna*, v.n.
 Bodice, a girl's bodice, *kurti*, n.f.
 Body, *dehi*, n.f.; *gat*, n.m.; *pindi*, n.f.; *sarir*, n.m.; *ang*, n.m.
 Boil, *pakewa*, n.m.; *gumri*, n.f.
 Boil, to, of vegetables, pulses or anything in water or milk, *randhna*, v.a.
 Bone, *karang*, *karank*, n.m.

Boundary, (1) *sim*, n.f., the circuit of a village's lands; (2) *or*, n.f., generally; (3) boundary pillar between two villages, *oda*, n.m.; (4) trunction boundary pillar, *tyaunkha*, n.m.; (5) edge ridge of fields, *dula*, n.f.

Bowels, of the earth, *paintal*, n.m.

Boy, (1) generally, *chhora*, *chhorat*, n.m.; (2) boy under 15 or so, *tabar* (used chiefly in the south of the district).

Bracelet. *See* Jewellery.

Bracket, a small mud bracket on wall, *tandi*, n.f.; small wooden bracket to hold lamp, *dawat*, n.f.

Brahman, *Bahman*, n.m.

Braid, to, *gundna*, v.a.

Branch, of a tribe or race, *khap*, n.f.; of a tree, *dal*, n.f.

Bread. *See* Wheat.

Bread-carrier, *rotihar*, n.f.

Breast-covering, worn by married women, *angi*, n.f.

Breeze. *See* Wind.

Bribe, bribery, *kor*, n.m.

Bride, *bauri*, n.f.

Bridegroom, *baura*, n.m.

Bright, *ujla*, adj.

Broom, (1) coarse, made of twigs, etc. *rarka*, n.m.; *bauhkra*, n.m.; (2) fine, made usually of *dab* or *pani* grass, *buhari*, n.f.

Brother, *bhayya*, n.m.; own or full brother by the same mother, *majaya*, adj. or n.m.

Brother-in-law. *See* s.v. Relations.

Brush. *See* Broom.

Bubo, *gumri*, n.f.

Buck. *See* Antelope.

Bucket, iron bucket, *dol*, n.m. *See* also Well Gear.

Buffalo, (1) calf, *katra*, n.m.; (2) calf of two years or so, *jhotra*, n.m.; (3) heifer, *katiya* or *katri*, n.f.; (4) heifer of two years or so, *jhotri* or *jhoti*, n.f.; (5) full-grown

buffalo, whether entire or not, *jhota*, n.m.; (6) fill-grown cow that has calved, *mains*, *bhains*, n.f.; (7) old cow, past bearing, *khola*, n.f. *See* also s.v. Cow, where many of the words apply equally to buffalo cows.

Building, *chhawa*, n.m.; the word appears to be used on a survey of the accommodation from inside.

Bull, (1) *khagar*, *ankal*, *bijar*, n.m.; (2) an ungelt bull used for the plough, but not for breeding, *andu*, n.m.

Bulky, *petal*, adj.

Bullock, (1) a young bullock broken to the plough, *nara*, n.m.; (2) the full-grown bullock of the plough or cart, *buld*, n.m.; (3) half gelt bullock, *bart*, n.m.; (4) old bullock past work, *dhandha*, n.m.; (5) bullock with horns bent downwards, *jhunga*, n.m. For younger animals, *see* s.v. Calf.

Bump, *gad*, n.f.

Bundle, (1) a bundle of stalks of jowar or bajra, *puli*, n.f.; (2) bundle of grass, etc., *see* s.v. Load; (3) a bundle wrapped in cloth, *bandhej*, n.m.; (4) a round closed bundle, *girr ganth*, n.f.; (5) a bundle of eatables taken as a present, *kothli*, n.f.

Burn, to, *dahna*, v.a., *dajna*, v.n.

Burning ground. *See* Cremation-ground.

Business, *dhandha*, n.m.; *dhand*, n.m.; *krit*, n.f.

Bust (a woman's), *peti*, n.f.

But, *par*, conj.

Buttered, *chopri*, adj.

Butterfly, *patbijna*, n.m.; a big black butterfly is *bhaunra*, *see* s.v.

Buttermilk, the *pakki lassi* of the Punjab, *rang*, n.m.; *chha*, n.f.; *sit*, n.f.

Buttock, *chutar*, n.m.

Buy, to, *bisana*, v.a.

Byre, *nauhra*, n.m. *See* also s.v. Cattle-shed.

C

Cadet. *See* Junior.

Cake, (1) a preparation of *gur* mixed with bread, *tapsi*, n.f.; (2) sweet cakes made of flour, ghi and sugar, *sawali*, n.f.; (3) wheat cakes cooked in ghi and sugar and eaten at weddings, *pura*, n.m.

Calamity, *sarsati*, n.f. *See* s.v.

Calf (1) up to one year of age, *baihrka*, n.m.; (2) of one-and-a-half or two years of age, *nara*, n.m., *baih a*, n.m.; (3) generally for the first two years of its life, *bachhra*, n.m.; (4) heifer of 1½ or 2 years of age, *baihri*, n.f.; (5) a second calf with one already at food, *natwa*, n.m.

Call, of an animal, *bol*, n.m.

Call, to cattle, etc., (1) driving bullock or cows in the open, a click with the tongue is made like an English driver's; (2) driving buffaloes in the jungli, *hun hun*; (3) to turn a bullock in plough or cart to the right, *a-a* (between the sound of a and a); (4) as the last, to the left, *barre*; (5) to make cows and buffaloes drink at the tank of well, *chhe*; (6) similarly to make buffaloes drink, *he ho*; (7) to call up cows and bullocks from their watering, *hi yo*; (8) similarly to call up buffaloes, *dhe re*; (9) similarly to call up horses *o-o*.

Called, to be, *bajna*, v.n.

Caller. the menial who calls the village folk together, *buld ala*, n.m.

Calling, summoning, *bula*, n.f.

Calotropis, c. procera, *ak*, n.m.; plural is *akian*.

Calves, collectively, of either sex, *bachhru*, n.m. pl.

Camel, *karha*, n.m.; *karhela*, n.m.

Camelman, *raibari*, n.m.; *raibaran*, n.f. (a tribe).

Camelthorn, *jhonwansa*, n.m. (*alhagi maurorum*).

Candle, *bati*, n.f.

Cane, (1) sugarcane, *ikh* or *inkh*, n.m.; (2) a single cane of the same, *ganda*, n.m.

Capacity. *See* Power.

Caper, to, *pharakna*, v.n.

Caper, *capparis aphylla*, *kair*, n.m. or f., pl. *kairarian*, the bud is *barwa*, n.m. and the fruit, *tind*, n.f.; c. *horrida*, *hins*, n.m.

Capital (in trade), *punji*, n.f.

Care. *See* Trouble.

Careful, (1) *chaukar*, adj.; (2) especially of ploughing, *nikanid*, adj.

Careless, *chaupat*, adj.

Carpenter, *khati*, n.m.; to this caste being the carpenters of most villages in the district; in a few they are *badhi*, n.m.

Carriage, *gadi*, n.f.; bullock carriage, *manjholi*, n.f.; bullock tonga, *rerhu*, n.m.

Cart, (1) *gadi*, n.f., or bigger, *gada*, n.m.; (2) cart without side wattles, *ladha*, n.m.; (3) trotting bullock cart, *manjholi*, n.f.

Cash, *rokra*, n.m.

Castleman, *dud*, adj. *See* s.v.

Cat, male, *bila*, n.m.; female *bilai*, n.f.

Catch, to. *See* s.v., *otna*, v.a.

Cattle, (1) generally *dingar*, n.m., pl.; *dhor*, n.m.; *dhor*, n.f.; (2) a herd of wild cattle bred from animals set free as a vow, *ram chauna*, n.m.; (3) a herd of domestic cattle going to graze, *chauna*, n.m.; *lainda*, n.m.; (4) old cattle, *dhand*, n.m.

Cattle-dealer, *ghosi*, n.m. (a tribe).

Cattle-shed, (1) the *baithak* that forms the entry of the house, *dalhiz*, n.f.; *pauli*, n.f.; (2) a separate cattle-shed, *nauhra*, n.m.

Cattle-track. *See* s.v. Path.

- Cattle-yard, *gher*, n.m.; *ugar* (or by metathesis, *guar*), n.m.
 Cause, *karan*, n.m.
 Caution, to, *barjna*, v.a.
 Celibate, *jati*, adj.
 Censure, to, *dantna*, v.a.
 Certainly. *See* Surely.
 Cesses, *kharch*, n.m.
 Chaff, (1) of *mung*, *moth*, and *gowar*, *phalyar*, n.m.; (2) of jowar-used for fodder, *kandi*, n.f.; *kanti*, n.f.; (3) of bajra-used for litter, *bumbla*, n.m.
 Chain, (1) for measuring or surveying, *jewri*, n.f.; (2) to secure cart bullocks on the road at night, *bel*, n.f.; (3) to secure house doors, *sankal*, n.f. *See* also Jewellery.
 Chain-man, *mirdha*, n.m. This word was used in old times for a measurer, and is now sometimes used for the *jaribkash*; corruption of the Persian *mirdeh*.
 Change (for money), *phutkar*, n.f.
 Channel. *See* s.v. Watercourse, and Runnel.
 Charity, cash paid to a Brahman after feeding him, *dachhna*, n.f.
 Chattering, *bakwad*, n.f.; *kachkach*, n.f.
 Cheap, *manda*, adj.
 Chenopodium, c. album, *bathwa*, n.m. *See* s.v.
 Chest (of body), *peti*, n.f.
 Chief, *pardhan*, n.m., in vere corrupted to *dhan*.
 Child, *baki*, *balak*, n.m., *chhorat*, n.m. – the latter word is used for children generically also; *lal*, *lala*, n.m. (a term of endearment).
 Childhood, *chhutpan*, n.m.
 Childishness, *chhutpan*, n.m.
 Childless, *ut*, *utnaput*, n.m., the feminine *utninaputni* is used among women as a term of abuse; *naputa*, adj.
 Chill, *tara*, n.m.
 Chopping-block, *nc*, n.f.

- Christian, *krani*, n.m.
 Churn, to, *bilona*, v.a.
 Churn, *biloni*, n.f.
 Churning, the noise made by churning of milk, *jharak*, n.f.
 Churn staff, *rayi*, n.f.
 Circle, *kundal*, n.m.
 Circuit, *ol*, n.f.
 Circumstances, *hawal*, n.m., comfortable circumstances, *tar*, n.f., *sang*, n.m., *gaihre*, n.m., pl., *tant*, n.m., To be in c.c. *tant* or *gihra baithna*, *raj baithna*, *laihre karna*.
 Cistern, in which water is stored at the well, *kotha*, n.m.
 Clapping (of hands), *tal*, n.m.
 Clay, *dakar*, n.f.
 Clean, (1) *suthra*, adj.; (2) of ploughing, *nikand*, adj.
 Clear, *narol*, adj.
 Clearly, *nirasa*, adv.
 Clear off, to (a debt), *lahna*, v.a.
 Clear up, to, to collect things together, tidy up, *sambharna*, v.a.
 Clever, *chatar*, adj.
 Client, (1) of a moneylender, *banjota*, n.m.; (2) of a Brahman, or his clientele generally (Urdu *jajman*), *brit*, n.f.
 Clock. *See* Water-clock.
 Close, *lamne*, adv.; *lawe*, adv.
 Cloth, *kapar*, n.m.; the coarse country cloth used by zamindars, *chaunsi*, n.f.
 Clothes, (1) *parhan*, n.m.; (2) a set of women's clothes, *til*, n.f.
 Cloud, *unman*, n.m.; *megh*, n.m.; *ghata*, n.f.; gathering clouds, *gan*, *ghan*, n.m.
 Cloudless, *narol*, adj.
 Cloudy, *sabadli*, adj.
 Coarse, *khar*, adj.

- Cobble, to, *gubbharna*, v.a.; *gona*, v.a.; to get cobbled, *gathwana*, v.a.
- Cobbling, *ganth*, *ganth seth*, n.f.
- Cock, *kukra*, n.m.
- Coin, *nama*, n.m.
- Cold, (1) *silā*, adj., *sil*, adj.; (2) cold weather, *see* Winter; (3) a cold, influenza, *kher*, n.m., *dhanchar*, n.m.; (4) cold, chilliness, *silak*, n.f.; *siyal*, n.m.
- Collect, to, *ugahna*, v.a. (of money, etc.).
- Collected, *ikthaure*, adj., pl., *battle*, adj., pl.
- Collection. *See* Subscription.
- Combination, association of cattle or labour in cultivation, *dangwara*, n.m.
- Come across, to. *See* Meet.
- Come out, to, *likarna*, v.a. (corruption of *nikalna*).
- Comfort, *anand*, n.m.
- Comfortable. *See* s.v. Circumstances.
- Common-room, (1) the common building of a village or subdivision of it, *paras*, *pres*, n.f., *chopar*, n.f.; (2) a small sitting-place common to two or three families, *katehra*, n.m.
- Company, *sang*, n.m.
- Completed, to be. *See* Finished.
- Complication, *arans*, n.f.
- Compulsion, *See* s.v. Force.
- Compulsory, *See* s.v. Force.
- Conceal, to, *lukna*, v.a.
- Condition, *hawal*, n.m.
- Condolence. *See* Mourning.
- Confabulation, *miskot*, n.m. – a term introduced from the army.
- Confusion, *ghala mala*, n.m.
- Congratulation, *bhadai*, n.f. *See* also Hymn.
- Connection, *lag*, n.f.

- Consider, to, *takna*, v.n.
- Constant, *padar*, adj.
- Constantly, *nit*, adv.
- Contained in, to be, *samana*, v.n.
- Contemporary, age-fellow, *hani*, n.m.; *han human*, n.m.
- Contentment, *santokh*, n.m.
- Contentious, *kalhara*, adj.
- Continent, *jati*, adj.
- Contrary, one who acts beyond his station, *ushtandi*, n.m.
- Control, beyond control (of an animal), *be bas*, adj.
- Convenient, *sut*, adj.
- Converse, to. *See* Talk.
- Convert, a *Jat* or *Jatni*, converted to *Islam*, *Mula*, n.m.; *Muli*, n.f.
- Cook, to, *pona*, v.a.
- Cooking vessel, *handi*, n.f.
- Co-operation. *See* Combination.
- Cope with, to, *tan bajana*, v.a.
- Coping. *See* Thatch.
- Corruption. *See* Bribery.
- Cosharer. *See* Sharer.
- Cotton, (1) cotton plant, *bari*, n.f.; (2) cotton cut in short lengths ready for spinning, *puni*, n.f.; (3) a clump of cotton opening in the pod, *jhund*, n.f.
- Cotton seed, *binaula*, n.m.; when used for cattle fodder, also called *kakra*, n.m.
- Cotton stalk, *bansti*, n.f. *See* also Stalk.
- Cotton thread, *pat*, n.m.
- Council. *See* Confabulation.
- Country side. *See* Widespread.
- Courage, *asang*, n.f.
- Courtyard, *bagar*, n.m.
- Cow, (1) a full-grown cow, one that has calved, *ga*, *gauri*, n.f.; (2) barren cow (or buffalo) *baihlān*, n.f.; (3) cow

that won't let its calf come near it or herself be milked *binkut*, n.f.; (4) cow (or buffalo) that has failed to be covered at the proper time *palet*, n.f.; (5) cow (or buffalo) going off milk *bakhri*, n.f., *binkut*, n.f.; (6) cow past bearing *dhandhi*, n.f.; (7) ditto, of cow or buffalo, *khola*, n.f., *dhank*, n.f.; (8) milch cow *dhina*, n.f.

Cow-dung, (1) dried cakes of c., *upla*, n.m.; *gosa*, n.m.; (2) place reserved for making them *pathwara*, n.m., (*pathna*, to knead); (3) stock of them *bitaura*, n.m.

Cowherd, *pali*, n.m.; *gowal*, n.m.

Crack, in building or in soil, *trer*, n.f.

Cradle, basket in which a woman carries her baby to the fields, or swings him from the roof, *palna*, n.m.

Crazy, *baula*, adj.; *khabbat*, adj. or n.m.; *khabtān*, adj. or n.m.

Cremation-ground, *chahani*, n.f.

Crest, or a sand hill, *tiba*, n.m.

Cringe, to, *kantana*, v.n.

Crippled, *pangla*, *opahaj*, *upang*, adj.

Crocodile, *gah*, n.m.; *karaunti*, n.f.

Crooked, *banka*, adj.; *ada*, adj.; *bainda*, adj.

Crop, (1) *sakh*, n.f.; (2) the collected produce of a field, ready for threshing, *ghamsan*, n.m.

Crop-watcher, *rakhala*, n.m.

Cross. *See* Displeased.

Cross, to, *ulakna*, v.a.

Crow, *kag*, n.m.; *kagla*, n.m.

Crowd, *ghamsan*, n.m.

Crown, the tinsel crown worn by the bridegroom, *maur*, n.m.

Cruel, *kathan*, adj.

Cruelty, *julmana*, n.m.

Crust, forming on the ground due to heat following slight rainfall, *papri*, n.m.

Cry, *dhai*, n.f.

Cry out, to, *lalkarna*, v.a.

Cunning, *dho*, n.m.; *thagai*, n.f.

Cunningness, *chatrai*, n.f.

Cup, of metal, *bakhaura*, n.m.; *katora*, n.m.; *kachola*, n.m., ditto smaller, *belwa*, n.m.; the *lota* is here called *gadi*, n.f.

Cupboard, a recess in the living room of a house for storing grain etc., *bisal*, n.m.; *obra*, n.m.; ditto, smaller *obri*, n.f.

Curse, to, *kosna*, v.a.

Curved, *banka*, adj.; *ada*, adj.; *bainda*, adj.

Custom, *bat*, n.f.; *ant*, n.f.; (*see* s.v. Agreement) *ravaiya*, n.m.; *rit*, n.f.

D

Dacoit, *See* Robber.

Damp. *See* Moist, Moisture.

Dampness. *See* Moisture.

Danger, danger from, fear of, anything *dhak*, n.f.

Daughter, *dhi*, n.f.

Dawn, *sakali*, n.f., at dawn *sakale*.

Day, 1st day of either half of the month, *pirwa*, n.f.

2nd " " " ", *doj*, n.f.

3rd " " " ", *tij*, n.f.

4th " " " ", *chauth*, n.f.

5th " " " ", *panchak* or *panchen*, n.f.

6th " " " ", *chhat*, n.f.

7th " " " ", *saten*, n.f.

8th " " " ", *ashtmi* or *athen*, n.f.

9th " " " ", *naumin*, n.f.

10th " " " ", *dasmin*, n.f.

11th " " " ", *ekadshi*, *atkadshi*,

- giyaras or
giyas, n.f.
12th " " " " , baras, n.f.;
dawadshi, n.f.
13th " " " " , tosh, teras, n.f.
14th " " " " , chaudash, n.f.
last day of the half of the month, mawas, maosh,
maush, n.f.; last day of the light half of the month,
puranmashi, n.f., or purna, n.f., or puno, n.f.
Death, kal, maut, n.m.
Debt, mang, n.f.
Decay, to. See Eaten away, to be.
Deceit, dho, n.m.; thagai, n.f.
Deception, damgaje, n.m., pl.
Decision, nibera, n.m.
Decline, to (of sun), dhalna, v.n.
Decrease, to, ghatna, v.n.; dhalna, v.n.
Deep, dunga, adj.
Deference. See Respect.
Degraded, rajala, adj. See s.v.
Deficit, ghata, n.m.
Delay, aver, n.m.; war, n.f.
Deluge. See s.v. Famine.
Dense, sanghna, adj. See Stupid.
Deny, to, natna, v.n.
Depression (in the ground, etc.) khada, n.m.; See also
Hollow.
Deputy, an E.A.C. dipti, n.m.
Deserted, a deserted house nadarad kudhi, n.f.; of village,
ujar, adj.
Desolate, choupat, adj.
Destitute, hina, adj.
Die, to, utr jana, v.n.
Dir-stamper, chhipi, n.m.; chhipan, n.f. (a caste).

- Difference, antar, n.m.
Difficult, durlabh, adj.
Difficulty, (1) ant, n.f.; arans, n.f.; akhli, n.f. (lit. holes or ruts
in a road); dubhar, n.m.; (2) with difficulty, hardly
massan, adv., or massan te.
Dimple, khada, n.m.
Direction, (1) (side) or, n.f.; kair, n.m.; (2) in different
directions, aula saula, adj.
Dirt, kura, n.m.; of mud in water, gadhal, n.f.
Dirty, kasut, kasuta, adj.; bhunda, adj.; of muddy water
gadhl, adj.
Disagreement. See Dispute.
Discomfort, dubhar, n.m.
Discourse, bati, n.f.
Discriminate, to, bacharna, v.a. or n.
Disease, sedh, n.f.; ausak, n.m.
Disgrace, hethi, n.f.
Disorder, ghala mala, n.m.
Displeased, to be rusna, rusjana, v.n.
Displeasure, ros, n.m.
Dispute, aljhera, n.m.
Distant, dureta, adj., a distant cousin, dureta bhai.
Distinctive, adhl, adj. See s.v.
Distressing, kathan, adj.
Disturbance (noise, etc.), tanta, n.m.
Ditch. See Trench.
Dive, to, dak marna (this is the term for diving feet first).
Diving, kala bazi, n.f. (head first).
Division, (1) of anything, property, land, etc., batej, n.m.;
batwara, n.m.; (esp. for land) bat, n.f.; (2) division per
stripes bir bat, chunda bat, adj. or adv.; (3) division per
capita bhai bat, pagri bat, adj. or adv.
Do, to, in sense of to pass, to serve, nimbhna, v.n.
Doing, done, krit, n.f.; kritang. See s.v.

- Donkey, *charuwa*, n.m.; *pohan*, n.m.; *ghorta*, n.m.; (the last word, literally a small pony, is used for donkey also).
 Door, a single door, *khirak*, n.m.; double doors, *kowar*, n.m.
 Drainage, rain water drained from high lands into tank or fields, *uprahan ka pani*, n.m.; *agam ka pani*, n.m.
 Draw, to. *See* Pull, to.
 Draw out, to, *kadhna*, v.a.
 Drill, a seed drill, *orna*, n.m.
 Drip, to, *jhirna*, v.n.
 Dripping (of water), *jhira*. So the term is used for a surplus supply in any branch of the canal.
 Drive off, to, *tahna*, v.a.; *khedna*, v.a.
 Drought, *soka*, n.m.
 Drop (of water), *sitak*, n.f.
 Droppings, of cattle, picked up in the jungle *orna*, n.m.; of birds, *bitha*, n.m.
 Dropsy, *jalandhar*, n.m.
 Drown, *dob dena*, v.a.
 Dry, unsavoured, *lukha*, adj.; so dry bread is *lukhi roti*.
 Dry up, to. *See* Exhausted, to be (of tank).
 Dung, *kura*, n.m. *See also* Dripping and Cow-dung.
 Dungheap, *kuri*, n.f.; *kurri*, n.f.
 Dust, *dhul*, n.f.
 Dwelling, *bas*, n.m.

E

- Ear, of *bajra*, wheat or barley, *bal*, n.f. *See also* Head.
 Early, *sudhan*, adv.; early sown or ripening, *ageta*, adj.; *teheta*, adj.
 Earned, *khatya*, p.p. *See* s.v.
 Earring. *See* Jewellery.
 Earth, (1) land, *dharti*, n.f.; (2) soil, *dharti*, n.f.; *mati*, n.f.; (3) the world, *prithmi*, *pirthi*, n.f.; (4) bowels of the earth, *paintal*, n.m.; (5) of animals, *see* Hole.

- Earthquake, *halan*, n.m.
 Ease, *anand*, n.m.
 East, *ugam*, *ugman*, n.m.
 Eastern, *ugmana*, adj.
 Eastwards, *ugmanan*, adv. (preceded by *te*).
 East wind, *pirwa*, n.f.; *pura*, n.f.; *pirwa bal*, n.f.
 Easy, *sahj*, adj.
 Eatables, tied up in a cloth and sent as a present to relations etc., *kothli*, n.f.
 Eaten away, to be – of wood, *bijhna*, v.n.
 Eating, *bhojan*, n.m.
 Ebullition, *uphan*, n.m.
 Edge, *or*, n.f.
 Effort, *hajga*, n.m.; *yatan*, n.m.; *khahat*, n.f.; sinister effort, *kotak*, n.m.; by an effort with difficulty, *hange*, adv. *See also* s.v. Difficulty.
 Eighth, of a lunar half month, *ashtmi*, n.f.; *athen*, n.f.
 Either, *keh*, conj.
 Eject, to, *tahna*, v.a.; *khedna*, v.a.
 Eld. *See* Age.
 Elder, the elder councilor of a village; (there is generally one for each) *thola*, *tholedar*, n.m.
 Eldest, among several, *badera*, adj.
 Elephant, *gaj*, n.m.
 Eleventh, of a lunar half month, *atkadshi*, *ekadshi*, n.f.; *giyaras*, n.f.; *giyas*, n.f.
 Elope, to, *udhalna*, v.n.
 Else. *See* Foreign.
 Eluded, to be, *talna*, v.n.
 Emancipation, *mukat*, n.f.
 Embrace, *kauli*, n.f. (*lit.* the outstretched arms).
 Embrace, to, *kauli bharna*, v.a.
 Empty, *rita*, adj.; *thotha*, adj.; *sunu*, adj.
 End, to, to come to an end, *sanparna*, v.n.

- End (aim), *ant*, n.m.
 Endeavour, *asang*, n.f. (Urdu *himmat*); ill endeavour, *kotak*, n.m.
 Endurance. See Pulck.
 Endure, to, *bhogna*, v.a.
 Enemy, *bairi*, n.m.; *bairan*, n.f.
 Energetic. See Vigorous.
 Enmity, *kharasat*, n.f.; *irkha*, n.f.; *bair*, n.m.; *kadawat*, n.f.; *lag*, n.f.
 Enquire. To, See Ask.
 Entangled, to be (in difficulties), *uljhna*, v.n.
 Enter, to, *barna*, v.n.
 Entertain, to (at meals), *jimana*, v.a., esp. of a Brahman, *neautna*, v.a.
 Entertained, to be, *jimna*, v.n.
 Entertainment, *neauta*, n.m. (usually of a Brahman).
 Entire, *sagla*, adj.
 Entirely, *dahon*, adv.
 Entry, of village. See Gate.
 Equally, *baron brabar*, adv.; *barbar*, adv.
 Erect, *khala*, adj. (the ordinary Urdu *khara* is also in use).
 Errand, doing errands – “fagging” to another village, *gamina*, n.m.
 Eruption. See Rash.
 Escaped, to be, *talna*, v.n.
 Essence, *jan binan*, n.m.
 Evaded, to be, *talna*, v.n.f.
 Evening, *sanjh*, n.f.
 Evil, *kukram*, n.m.
 Evil-liver, *lucha*, adj. (especially in sexual relations).
 Exactly, *theth*, adv.; *thoth*, adv.
 Exaggerator, *labar*, n.m., amongst women *duti*, n.f., is used.
 Exalted, *Uttam*, adj.

- Excess, *badha*, n.m. – e.g., a rent may be the revenue with so much *badha* over and above.
 Excessive, *badhau*, adj.; *antka*, adj. adv.
 Excrement, human, *gunh*, n.m.; of birds, *bitha*, n.m.
 Excuse, *mis*, n.f.
 Exhausted, of soil etc., *boda*.
 Exhausted, to be, (1) fatigued, *chhikna*, v.n.; *kantana*, v.n.; (2) to come to an end, or of a tank to dry up, *sanparna*, v.n.
 Exhortation, *updesb*, n.m.
 Expect, to, *bat dekhna*, v.a.
 Exposure, exposure to injury, *ujar*, n.m.; e.g., my field gets overrun by monkeys, *meri kiyari bandaran ke ujar men se*.
 Extravagance, *phanlidun*, n.m.
 Extravagant, *chhatora*, adj.
 Eye, *nain*, n.m.
 Eyelid, *palak*, n.f.
 Eyesight, *tyaur*, n.m.

F

- Face, *mukhra*, n.m.
 Faction, *khap*, n.f.
 Factory, *pench*, n.m.
 Fade, to, *kamlana*, v.n.
 Fagging. See Errand.
 Fail, to miss the mark or opportunity, *uknai*, v.n.
 Fair. See Satisfactory.
 Fakir, *moda*, n.m.
 Fall down, to, *dhai parna*, v.n.
 Fall in with, to. See Meet.
 Fallow, land left fallow for cattle to graze on, *paret*, n.f.
 Falsehood, *bakhera*, n.m.

- Family, *kul*, n.m.
 Famine, *kal*, n.m.; if due to excess of rain or flooding it is *pankal*, n.m.
 Famous, to be, *tapna*, v.n.
 Fan, *bijna*, n.m.
 Far, *paran*, adj. or postp. (chiefly Jhajjar). See also s.v. Distant.
 Farmer, *kasan*, *kassan*, n.m.; esp. of a good farmer; a bad one is *thoth*, n.m.
 Fashionable, *banka*, adj.
 Fasting, *langhan*, n.m.
 Fat, *petal*, adj.; an excessively fat man, *padaura*, n.m.
 Fate, *karm*, n.m.; *karni*, n.f.
 Father, *babu*, n.m.; *pita*, n.m., the latter chiefly by pandits, but also in Jhajjar by Jats; *peo*, n.m. father's home (of a woman) *peosal*, n.f.
 Father-in-law. See s.v. Relation.
 Fatigued, to be, *kantana*, v.n.
 Favour, *sian*, n.m.
 Fear, *daihshat*, n.f.; *bhau*, n.m.; fear of danger from, *dhak*, n.f.
 Feat, to, of an animal, to be shy; *bidhakna*, v.n.
 Fearless, *nirbhai*, adj.
 Feast. See Funeral-feast.
 Feast day, in honour of Durga, *nyaurta*, n.m. See s.v.
 Feathery, *titar pankha*, adj.
 Feeble, *boda*, adj.; *mara*, adj. See also Weak.
 Feed to, *nirna*, v.a. (i.e. to feed animals). See also Entertain.
 Fence, thorn fence, *dhinkar*, n.m.; small sticks put round in fence a fielf, *chhari*, n.f.; if large, *Chhara*, n.m.; for fence of a sugar press see Screen.
 Fertility, *sarsai*, n.f.
 Fester, *pakewa*, n.m.
 Festival, girls' festival on 3 Sudi Sawan, *tij*, n.f.
 Few. See Rare.

- Fielf, *kyar*, n.m.; smaller, *kyari*, n.f.; *khapri*, n.f.; small and uneven field, *mangra*, n.m.; small and lowlying, *dabra*, n.m.
 Fifteenth, of lunar half month, *purna*, n.f.; *puranmashi*, n.f.
 Fifth, of lunar half month, *panchak*, n.f.; *panchen*, n.f.
 Fighting. See Quarrelling – of a number of persons, *muthber*, n.f.
 Filial, *saput*, n.m.
 Fill up, to, to stop a leakage, *mundna*, v.a; to fill up a tank or well, *antna*, v.a.
 Filth, *kura*, n.m.
 Fine, *thadu*, adj., a fine young man, *bara thada jawan*. See Strong, Handsome.
 Fine, *dand*, n.m.
 Finger, *angal*, n.f.
 Finished, to be, *nimbarna*, v.n.; *par parna*, v.n.
 Fire, *anch*, n.f.
 Firefly, *pat bijna*, n.m.
 Firewood, *indhan*, n.m.
 Firm, *chauka s*, adj., of soil, *khatkhata*, adj.
 First, at the first attempt, or first of all, *pahlam chot*, adv.
 First-born, *jetha*, adj.
 Fissure. See Crack.
 Fix, to. See Settle, to.
 Fleece, of sheep, *kun*, n.f.
 Flesh, *mas*, n.m.
 Flinch, to, *kantana*, v.n.
 Fling down, to, *ghalna*, v.a.
 Flippancy, *auli bat*, n.f.
 Flood, *daihr*, n.m.
 Floodlands, *dahr*, n.m.
 Flour, *chun*, n.m.
 Fly away, to, *udna*, v.n.

- Fodder, (1) *niyar*, n.m.; *bant*, n.f.; (2) fodder given to bullocks at midday, *jawara*, n.m. See also sub v. Straw, Leaves, Grazing, Zizyphus.
- Fog, *dhumar*, n.f.
- Foliage, of *kikar*, *jand* or *raunjh*, *lung*, n.m.
- Folk, of men, *log*, n.m. pl.; of women, *lugai*, n.f. pl.
- Folly, *al*, n.f.
- Food, (1) *khaja*, n.m.; *bhojan*, n.m.; (2) the ordinary food of the people of fermented millets, *rabri*, n.f.; (3) food given to Brahman at *mawas* or *kanagat* before helping oneself, *hatkar*, n.m.; (4) cooked grain given to women who come on auspicious occasions to sing, *bakli*, n.f.
- Fool, *thoth*, n.m.; *murakh*, n.m. & f.; *dundi*, n.m.; *kur*, n.m.; *chutiya*, n.m. (see s.v.). See also Idiot.
- Foolish, *nadan*, adj.; *murakh*, adj.
- Foolishness, *pachham budhi*, n.f.
- Foppish, *banka*, adj.
- Forbid, to, *atakna*, v.a; *barjna*, v.a.
- Force, *hanga*, n.m.; by force, *hange*, adj.
- Forehead, *mastak*, n.m.
- Foreign. See Outsider – another village than one's own, *pah gam*, n.m.; someone else's, *prai*, adj.
- Forest, (1) *ban*, n.m.; *bankhand*, n.m.; (2) small jungle round a village, *bani*, n.f.; (3) a grass preserve or wood, *birh*, n.m.
- Forgetfulness, *uk chuk*, n.f.
- Fork. See Pitchfork.
- Formed, to be, *rachna*, v.n.
- Former, *paihlra*, adj.
- Fortunate. See Prosperous.
- Foundation, – of the *kup* (q.v.) made of cotton stalks, *gomana*, n.m.
- Foundling, *palti*, n.m.

- Four cross-roads, *choraha*, n.m.
- Four pronged, *chosang*, adj.
- Fox, *loban*, n.f.
- Fraud, *dho*, n.m.
- Friday, *sukkar*, n.m.; Friday's *sukkarwari*, adj.
- Friend, (1) a close acquaintance, *dhabi*, n.m.; *mit*, n.m.; *mitr*, n.m.; *saga*, n.m., or – used of third parties only, *priiti*, n.m.; (2) a guest, *mintar*, n.m.; (3) well-wisher, kindly disposed, *sajjan*, n.m.
- Friendship, *dhab*, n.m.; *malahja*, n.m. See also Love.
- Fringe. See Jewellery.
- Frontal, masonry front of an adobe house, *mauhar*, n.m.
- Front of, in, *sohin*, adv. or postp.
- Fuel, *indhan*, n.m.; crushed cane stalks used as such at press is *khoi*, n.f. See also Cowdung.
- Funeral feast, *jag*, n.m.; *kaj*, n.m.
- Furrow, *khud*, n.m.
- Futurity, *agam*, n.m.

G

- Garnet, *lalri*, n.f.
- Gate, entrance of village, *phalsa*, n.m.
- Gathering. See Festering.
- Gaze, to, *lakhana*, v.n.
- Gazelle, *chakara*, n.m. (after which a got of Jats is named), *mirg*, n.m.; *kalpuchhia*, n.m.
- Gentleman, *dhaulposh*, n.m. See s.v.
- Germinate, to, *upajna*, v.n.
- Get in, to, *barna*, v.n.
- Ginner, cotton-ginning machine, *belan*, n.m.
- Girl, *chhori*, n.f. eh, girl! *Ti* (interj.) – this is used to women in their native village only.
- Give up, to, *tajna*, v.a.

- Gluttonous, *lara*, adj.
 Go away, to, *dijarna*, v.n.
 Go back, to, *see* go away.
 Goad, *santa*, n.m.
 Goat, *ajha*, n.m.; fem. *ajhan*, n.f.
 God, *malik*, n.m.; *sahib*, n.m.
 Gold, *kanchan*, n.m.; *kans*, n.m.
 Good, *sut*, *chokha*, *khara* (pure, prime), *suta*, *kamal* (used in most senses of *paka*), adj. As an attribute of a woman *salwanti*, adj. f.
 Good-looking, *banka*.
 Goodness, *gun*, n.m.
 Got, to be, - as *milna* in that sense - *thyawna*, n.m.
 Gourd, *kachri*, n.f.; *see* s.v. *Kakri*, n.f. and *arya*, n.m., are kinds of cucumbers.
 Grace, *hausla*, n.m.
 Grain, a single grain of any cereal, *kani*, n.f.; or poet, *kanya*, n.m.
 Grain-dues, grain given to menials at sowing time is *ori*, n.f., and at spring harvest, *lan*, n.m.
 Gram, a single plant of gram, *bunt*, n.m.
 Grandfather, maternal grandfather's house, *nansal*, n.f.
 Grass, main grasses of district are *cynodon dactylon*, *dubh*, n.f., called *jabar*, n.m., when rank and deep; *eragrostis cynosuroides*, *dabh*, n.f.; *saccharum spontaneum*, *kans*, n.m.; *anatherum muricatum*, *jhund*, n.m.; or *ganda*, n.m.; *saccharum munja*, *sar*, n.m.; *cyperus rotundus*?, *motya*, n.m.
 Grasshopper, *kisari*, n.f. attacks grain; *pharka*, n.m. attacks millets. The painted grasshoppe (*poecilocera picta*) living largely on *ak* is *Ram ki gaye*, n.f.
 Grazing, (1) grazing buffaloes during the night in rainy season, *pasar*, n.f.; (2) taken by herdsmen for looking after another man's cattle, *bit*, n.f.

- Greasy, *chopri*, adj.
 Green. *See* Shoots.
 Grind, to, *ghotna*, v.a.
 Grow, to, of crops, *upajna*, v.n.
 Guard, *pahra*, n.m.; keeping guard at night sentry duty, *soasai*, n.f.; crop watching, *rakhwal*, n.f.; a guard *pahru*, n.m.
 Guest, *mintar*, n.m.; traveler putting up with one, *bateau*, n.m.
 Guide. *See* Messenger.
 Gur, a 4-seer lump of *gur*, the unit of the sugar press, *bheli*, n.f.

H

- Habit, *rabba*, n.m.; *dhal*, n.m.
 Hairless, *munda*, adj.
 Hair, *kesa*, adj.
 Half and half, *adham adh*, adv.
 Half maund, *dhaun*, n.m. (20 seers).
 Half-sharer. *See* Sharer.
 Halo, *kundal*, n.m., of moon, *jalaihri*, n.f.
 Halt, to, *datna*, v.n.; *thamna*, v.n.; *thamna*, v.a.
 Hamlet, *dhana*, n.m. - smaller, *dhani*, n.f. (usually used of tenants hamlet in the middle of an estate).
 Handle, of a goad, *paini*, n.f.; driving handle of plough, *hatha*, n.m.; wooden handle of any implement, *binta*, n.m.
 Handsome, *samtha*, adj.; *suta*, adj.; *sutra*, adj.
 Happiness, *kusal*, n.f.
 Happy, *resi*, adj. *See* s.v.; *raji*.
 Hard, *khar*, adj.; cruel, *kathan*, adj.; *karra*, adj.; exactly corresponds to the Urdu *sakht* in all its senses.
 Hardly, *massan*, adv.; *massan te*, *raza karke*.

Hardship, *chala*, n.m.

Hare, *susa*, n.m.

Hark, *re, ri*, interj.

Harrow, flat clod-crusher is *maij*, n.m., or *sohaga*, n.m.; a round clod-crusher is *belan*, n.m.; *girri* or *ghirri*, n.f.; *kolu* or *kohlu*, n.m.; smaller, *kolri*, n.f.

Harrow, to (to put harrow on ground), *majana*, v.a.

Harvest, *sakh*, n.f. See also Autumn and Spring.

Harvesting, *lawni*, n.f.; *lamni*, n.f.

Harvest dues, spring harvest dues of menials, *lan*, n.m.; *langa*, n.m.

Haste, *taul*, n.f.

Head, *sis*, n.m.; head of a branch canal etc., *mohnd*, n.m.; head of *jowar*, *sarta*, n.m., of maize, *kukri*, n.f. See also Ear.

Headman, *mukaddam*, n.m.

Headstrong. See Obstinate.

Heap, to. See Pile, to.

Heart, *hirda*, n.m.; *man*, n.m.

Heat, hot weather of 4 months, *kharsa*, n.m.; still moist heat, *ghot*, n.f.; still dry heat, *machka*, n.m.; *dahm*, n.m.; sun's heat, *gham*, n.m.; *mora*, n.m.

Heat, to, *tana*, v.a.

Heated, to be, *taina*, v.n.

Heat-stricken, of a cow – *ghamar*, adj. and n.f. See s.v.

Heaven, *swarg*, n.m.

Heavy, *thada*, adj.

Heifer, of a year or so, *baihrki*, n.f.; *baihri*, n.f.; generally up to 2 years or so, *bachhri*, n.f.; *bachhiya*, n.f.; buffalo heifer, *katiya*, n.f.; *katri*, n.f.

Height, *sikhar*, n.m.; *sikharant*, n.m.

Held, to be, *samana*, v.n. (to be contained in).

Hell, *nirk*, n.m.

Help, *asra*, n.m., *parmeshwar ke asre te*, by God's help.

Herd, *chauna*, n.m.; *lainda*, n.m., *khark*, n.m.

Herdsman, *gowal*, n.m.; *pali*, n.m.

Here, *are* or *are*, adv.; *it*, adv.

Hero, *sur*, n.m.; *gangwar*, n.m.; *monya*, n.m.

Hide, to, *likna*, v.a.

Hill, *thal*, n.m.; sand hill, *thali*, n.f.; crest of sand hill, *tibba*, n.m.; *tiba*, n.m.

Hinder, to, *khundna*, v.a.

Hip, *kukh*, n.f.

Hither, *it*, adv.; *inghe*, adv.

Hoe, hand hoe for stubbing grass, etc., *khurpa*, n.m.; long handed hoe for weeding, *kasaula*, n.m.

Hoe, to, *nalauna*, v.a.

Hoed, to be, *nalna*, v.n.

Hog, *bara*, n.m.

Hole, (1) of large animals, esp. wolf, *nal*, n.m.; (2) of small animals as snake, mouse, etc., *bil*, n.m.; (3) of a big snake, *bambi*, n.f.; (4) hole made by scraping out earth for plastering, etc., *ghogh*, n.m.; (5) a small hole, *moghla*, n.m.; (6) hole or rut in a road, *akhli*, n.f.; (7) hole in a roof, see ventilator.

Hollow, a small lowlying plot of ground, *dabra*, n.m.

Hollow, *thotha*, adj.

Home, (1) locative, *gharan*, e.g., *gharan ja*; (2) woman's father-in-law's home, *sasra*, n.m.; (3) man's father-in-law's home, *susrar*, n.m.; (4) woman's father's home, *pihar*, n.m.; (5) maternal grandfather's home, *nanka*, n.m.; *nansal*, n.f.; (6) husband's house, *pisal*, n.f.

Honour, *laj*, n.f.; *man*, n.m.; *pat*, n.f. See also Respect.

Hoof, *khura*, n.m.

Hop, *phudak*, n.f.

Hope, *as*, n.f.

Horned, *singal*, adj.

Hornet, *tataya*, n.m.

- Hornless, *munda*, adj.
 Horse, *tura*, n.m.; *turang*, n.m.
 Hot, *tat*, adj.
 Housekeeping, *gharwasa*, n.m.
 Housewife, *kalwanti*, adj. f., the word describes all that the model housewife should be.
 However, *a'bat*, adv.
 Hub, *pinda* (of a spinning wheel). See also under Well Gear.
 Hungry, *nirna basi*, adj.
 Hunt, to. See Search, to.
 Hurry, *taul*, n.f.
 Hurry, to, *bhajna*, v.n. (to run, go quickly), *bauhrna*, v.n. (to overtake).
 Hurt, *kotak*, n.m.
 Husband, *kanth* or *kantha*, n.m.; *pi*, n.m.; *piya*, n.m.; *bhartar*, n.m.; husband's house, *pisal*, n.f.
 Husbandman. See Farmer.
 Hymn, hymn of congratulation, *mangla char*. See s.v.

I

- Idea, *gyan*, n.m.
 Idiot, *dundi*, n.m., as a term of abuse, *bauli buchh*, n.m. See also Fool.
 If, *je*, conj.
 Ignorant, *nadan*, adj. (of a child).
 Ill, *dukhala*, adj. See also Evil.
 Illconducted, *tuphani*, adj., fem. *tuphanan*. The word seems primarily to mean liar, lying.
 Illfavoured, *kulachhan*, adj.
 Illness, *ausak*, n.m.; *sedh*, n.f.; *rog*, n.m.
 Immediately, *turt*, adv. See also First.
 Increase, *badha*, n.m.
 Indifferent, *mara*, adj. (of quality).
 Indigent, *bardangi*, adj.

- Individual, not joint, *naukra*, adj.
 Indulgent, of self, *chhatora*, adj. See also Gluttonous.
 Industry, physical, *pachchat* or *pachant*, n.f.; mental, *jhakkat* or *jhakant*, n.f.
 Infantry, *bera*, n.m.
 Influenza, *kher*, n.m.; *dhanchar*, n.m.
 Information. See News.
 Ingrate, *mundchara*, adj. and n.m. See s.v.
 Inheritance. See Division.
 Insect. See Blight.
 Inside, *bhitar*, adv. and postp., *mahn*, adv. and postp. More often the meaning of the latter word is 'jointly with'.
 Insistence, *arans*, n.f., constructed with *lana*.
 Instalment, *khandhi*, n.f.
 Instigate, to, *ubharna*, v.a.
 Intelligence, *sodhi*, n.f. See also News.
 Intelligent, *chaukas*, adj.; *sua*, adj.
 Intercalary (month), *laung*, n.m.
 Intercourse, *meht*, n.f., land or side of a village in which one's business or coming and going lies, *her mukar*, n.m.; *hel mel*, n.m.
 Interdiction, *bandhej*, n.m.
 Interest, *biaj*, n.m.; *mitti*, n.f. (of money).
 Invisible, *alekh*, adj., an attribute of God.
 Involuntarily. See Perforce.
 Irregular. See Uneven.
 Irresponsibility, *ghala mala*. See s.v.
 Irrigation. See Watering.
 Irritation, of the skin, *khaj*, n.f.
 Island, *tapu*, n.m.

J

- Jackal, *gadar*, n.m.; *sal*, n.m.
 Jamb, *baju*, n.m. (of door).

Jewellery, *tumb*, n.f., a collective term; specific sorts are as follows:-

Glass bangle, churi, n.f. (always put off by a widow).

Plain silver bangle, pachheli, n.f., this is worn above the *churi*.

Massive bracelet, kangni, n.f., worn below the *churi*.

Armlets (worn on the biceps), *baju band* or *baju chauk* (this is a massive ornamental article with two or more silver bosses); *baju phul*, n.m. (like the above but with only one boss); *tad*, n.f. (a deep solid silver armlet with a heavy rim – put on after *maklawā*); *baju*, n.m. (this generally consists of a string of rupees).

Anklets, kari, n.f. (a plain silver anklet); *bakri*, n.f. (a twisted anklet going over the instep); *kara*, n.m., (an anklet worn by men only and on the right leg only).

Earrings, bujni, n.f. (ear studs); *murki*, n.f. (very small earrings worn by men only); *danda*, n.m., (big ornamental earrings).

Finerrings, chhala, n.m. (a plain finger ring); *anguthi*, n.f. (for a jeweled or otherwise ornamental ring); *mohar*, n.f. (signet ring).

Nose rings, dandi, n.f. (a small ring worn only to keep the hole open); *nath*, n.f. (a large nose-ring worn only after marriage).

Necklaces, hansta, n.m. (a massive necklace worn close round the neck); *jhalra*, n.m. (a long hanging necklace made of rupees); *rupayya*, n.m. (a single rupee attached to a string and worn close round the neck by men and boys – efficacious against disease); *kanthi*, n.f. (a necklave worn close round the neck by men and boys).

Waist chain, tagri, n.f. (a silver chain worn by men and boys only).

Silver work on the arm hole of angī, (bodice), *katao*, n.m.

Silver fringe, to the 'dopatta', falling over the forehead; *ghunghat*, n.m., *munh ka chhaj*, n.m.

Jingle, to, *thanakna*, v.n.

Jogi, jogna, n.m. (used in a contemptuous sense – a mere *jogi*).

Joint, sajhta, adj.

Jointly, mahn, adv. and postp.

Jointly with, mahn, adv. and postp.

Jump, phudak, n.f.

Jungle, ujar, n.m. (waste); see also Forest.

Junior, lahaura, adj. (of two wives, sons, branches of a family, etc.)

Justice, nisaj, n.m.; *nya*, n.m.

K

Keen. See Sharp.

Kindness, gun, n.m.

King, nirp, n.m.

Kiss, makho, n.f. (cp. with *dena*); *mithi*, n.f. (cp. with *lena*).

Knead, to, gundhna, v.a.; *pathna*, v.a.; *gundna*, v.a.

Knee, goda, n.m.

Kneeling, koda, adj.

Knot, ant, n.f., poetically, *anti*, n.f.; *ganth*, n.f.

Knowledge, bidya or *vidya*, n.f.; *news, biaura* or *beaura*, n.m.; (the *khabr* or Urdu).

L

Labour, khabahat, n.f.; *pachchat* or *pachant*, n.f.; *mental, jhakkat* or *jhakant*, n.f.; *ability to labour, labouring, kamer*, n.f.

Labour, to, pachhna, v.n.

Labourer, kamera, n.m.; *kameri*, n.f.; *kammau*, n.m.; *farm servant engaged by the year, barsaudhiya*, n.m.

Ladle, palwa, n.m. (for oil).

Lair. *See* Hole.

Lake, *sarwar*, n.m.

Lame, *lulha*, adj.; *upang*, adj.; *opahaj*, adj.

Lamp, the small lamp used at shrines or for illumination at Diwali etc., *chughra* or *chighra*, n.m.

Land, (1) generally, 'soil' so and so's 'land', *dharti*, n.f.; rarer, *bhaun*, n.f.; (2) lands of a village, the village area, *samana*, n.m.; (3) land successively cultivated in both harvests, *dotai*, adj.; (4) so I once irrigated but now hard and thirsty, *lara*, *lakra*, adj.; (5) loam, *rausli*, n.f.; stiff loam, *motiar*, n.f.; clay, *dakar*, n.f.; (6) lowlying fooded land, *daihri* or *dahri*, adh.; (7) light sand, *bhur*, *bhud*, n.f.; (8) high-lying sandy land, *thali*, n.f.; crest of a sand hill, *tiba*, n.f., *tibba*, n.m.; (9) hard land full of limestones nodules, *kakerla* or *kakerla*, adj.; (10) unirrigated land, *brara*, *bangru*, adj.; (11) dry land of Hisar, Bikanir and such like, *bagar*, n.m.; *bagri* or *bagru*, adj.; (12) soil that is soft, having borne an unirrigated rabi crop, especially gram, *umra*, n.m.; (13) soil that is hard from having borne a *kharif* or irrigated rabi crop, *tapar*, n.f.; (14) soil ploughed in Bhadon and left ready for spring crop, *bhadwar*, n.m.; (15) bare ground outside *abadi*, where cattle stand, etc., *gora*, n.m.; (16) bare ground round a tree or platform, *santar*, *santal*, n.m.; (17) high ground formed by excavation round a tank, *pal*, n.m.; (18) high bare ground from which drainage goes into a tank, *uprahan*, n.f.; (19) saline soil, *kalar*, *kalar*, n.m.; *shor*, n.m.; *ran*, n.m.

Landowner, (1) with a share in the common property of the village, *biswedat*, n.m.; (2) an outsider who has been given land in the village, but has no share in the common property, *bhaunbhai*, n.m.

Lapwing, *tatiri*, n.f. (the red-wattled lapwing or 'did you do it' of the Anglo-Indian).

Large, *badda*, adj.

Last, last year, *pur ke*, *pur ke sal*, n.m.; last year but one, *prar ke sal*. Next but two in either direction, *parla*, adj.

Late, *aud bar*, adv.; late sown, backward, *heta*, adj.; *pachheta*, adj.

Lateness, *war*, n.f.

Latter, *pachhla*, adj.

Laughter, *hansi*, n.f.

Law (in), one's own child's parents-in-law, *sambandhi*, n.m.; *sambandharn*, n.f.; this is the relationship, which the parents of the husband and wife bear to each other – *cj.* Mother-in-law, Father-in-law, Relation, etc.

Lay, to, *lana*, v.a. – this is apparently a local form of *lagana*.

Laziness, *alkas*, n.m.

Leader, the leader pair of bullocks in a cart, *beli*, n.m.; *jorya*, n.m. The word *dhori*, which is the wheeler pari, is used metaphorically for a leader of men.

Leaf, *pat*, n.m.; dried leaves of gram used as fodder, *khar*, n.m.; of *mung*, *moth* and *urd*, *patti*, n.f.; top leaves of the cane cut off before stripping, *gola*, n.m. *See* also under fodder and *zizyphus*.

Learner, *sikhdar*, adj. (e.g. of a bullock learning his work).

Least, at, *albat*, adv.

Leather, *cham*, n.m.

Left (not right), *khappa*, adj.; *aula*, adj.

Leisure, *ulyas*, n.f.; at leisure, *nifram*, adj.

Leisured, *nifram*, adj.

Leisurely, *sahj*, adj.

Less, *ghat*, adj.

Letter, *ankh*, n.m. (of alphabet).

Level, *padra*, adj.

- Liar, *tuphani*, n.m.; *labar*, n.m.; *tuphanan*, n.f. See also Exaggerator.
- Lie down, to, to lie outstretched, *pasarna*, v.n.
- Life, *jiv*, n.m.; a life in the series of transmigrations, *jun*, n.m.; life and soul of anything, *jan binan*, n.f.
- Lift, bucket lift used for getting canal water on to high land, *dal*, n.f.
- Lift-man, the man who works the above, *daliya*, n.m.; *dalhiyan*, n.m.
- Light, *hakwa*, adj. (of soil, or weight).
- Lightning, *bij*, n.f.; *damni*, n.f.; flashes of lightning in opposite directions, *aukan saukan*, n.f.
- Like, *saman*, postp.
- Limb, *ang*, n.m.
- Line, *rekh*, n.f.; a line of *sarson*, etc., grown across another crop, *ad*, n.f.
- Lintel, *baju*, n.m.
- Lion, *shinh*, n.m.
- Litter, *chebra*, n.m. (of pigs).
- Live, to, *brajna*, v.n.
- Living, *bisasat*, n.f.; a living house, *bisasat ka ghar*; ability to live or maintain oneself in a place, *baseba*, n.m.
- Load, *gun*, n.f. (e.g., a donkey's load); *ladra*, n.m. (a small load of fodder such as a boy can carry); *santhri*, n.f. (as such fodder as a man can hold in his arms); *barhota*, n.m. (as much grass or fodder as a man can carry on his head).
- Loafing. See Uninvited.
- Loam, *rosli*, *rausli*, n.f.; a stiff loam, *motyar*, n.f.
- Loan, a Government agricultural loan, *tigai*, n.f. (corruption of *takavi*)
- Locust, *tidi*, n.f. (full grown); a swarm of creeping locusts, *katir*, n.m.
- Long-legged, *lamtanga*, adj.

- Look at, to, *lakhana*, v.n.
- Loose, *mokla*, adj.
- Loss, *tota*, n.m.; deficit, *ghata*, n.m.
- Louse, *jum*, n.f.; *jun*, n.f. (*jun* is also the name of a tribe of Jats).
- Love, *hit*, n.m.; *dhab*, n.m.; *neh*, n.m.; used of third parties and not of oneself, *prit*, n.f.
- Lovely, *manbhara*, adj.
- Lover, *piya*, n.m.
- Lovesong, *chanbola*, n.m.
- Low, *nimana*, adj.; low class, of lowly rank, *nimana*, adj.; *chhut bhayan*, adj.; lowlying (ground), *niman*, adj. and n.m.
- Luckless, *karm hin*, adj. and n.m., *hin* is a diminutive and privative suffix.
- Luxuriance, *sarsaii*, n.f.
- Luxurious, *chhatora*, adj.
- Lying, *tuphan*, n.m. (untruthfulness).
- Lying. See Reclining.

M

- Mad, *baora*, adj.; of a dog, *baula*, adj.; half mad, maddish, *lad baula*, adj. See also crazy.
- Made, to be, *rachna*, v.n.; of mud, of a noise, etc., to be stirred, *machna*, v.n.
- Made, to get, *gharana*, v.a.
- Maid-servant, *bandi*, n.f.
- Malaria, *parai*, n.f.
- Man, *manas*, n.m. and f (person), *purkh*, n.m.
- Management, *sar*, n.f. (correct management).
- Manager, *kar mukhtyar*, n.m. (agent).
- Manger, *khori*, n.f. (earthen manger at which cattle feed).
- Mango-leaves, hung by a string across the door of a house on occasions of rejoicing, *bandarwal*, n.m.
- Manure, *khad*, n.f.

Many, *ghane*, *ghankare*, adj. pl.; *anek*, adj.; too many, *anek*, adj.

Marjoram. See s.v., *marwa*, n.m.

Marriage, (1) *chalawa*, n.m.; *gaona*, n.m. (these represent the final ceremony) or *maklawwa*; (2) contributions among the brotherhood for marriage expenditure (see Ibbetson's "Karnal Settlement Report"), *nyaunda*, n.m.; *neauta*, n.m.; (3) one who subscribes as above, *nindhari*, n.m.

Married, *parni*, adj. and n.f.

Marvel, *achraj*, n.m. (an unusual or wonderful event).

Matrimony, *sohag*, n.m.

Meal, *jun*, n.m. (a single meal).

Mean, *rajala*, adj. See s.v.

Means, *bidh*, n.f. (way).

Measure, to, *mapna*, v.a.

Meat, *mas*, n.m.

Medicine, *daru*, n.f.

Meet, to, *phetna*, v.n.

Meeting, *peht*, n.f.

Melon, *matira*, n.m. (a kind of wild water-melon growing in the rains, chiefly in sandy ground).

Melt, to, *galna*, v.a.

Men. See Folk.

Mend, to. See Repair.

Mendicant, *sadhu*, n.m.; a wandereing fakir, *ramta ram*, n.m.

Menial, *shudar*, n.m. (=sudra); menial's dues, i.e.; bushels of grain given at the spring harvest, are *langa*, n.m.

Merchandise, *basaoni*, n.f.

Merchant, *banak*, n.m.

Mere, *kora*, adj.

Message, *sandes*, n.m., carrying a message, *laihbari*, n.f. See Messenger.

Messenger, *laihbar*, n.m. and f. (corruption of *Rahbar*; the guide who goes from village to village or takes messages); *bula ala*, n.m. (the *dhanak* or *chuhra*, whose duty it is to assemble the villagers).

Method, *sar*, n.f. (correct method of managing anything).

Milch cow, *dhinan*, n.f.; *dudhal*, adj.

Milk, (1) milk mixed with water, *lassi* or *lassi*, n.f.; (2) the milk that first flows after birth of a calf, *khis*, n.f.; (3) next following for 8 or 10 days, *chhilra*, n.m.; (4) thereafter, *dudh*, n.m.

Milk pail, *manghi*, n.f.; *duhni*, n.f. (any vessel in which an animal is milked).

Milk pan, *kadhauni*, n.f.

Milky, *dudhya*, adj., applied to the clouds of general rain as opposed to the balck clouds of a local storm.

Mimosa, *ala*, *ala*, n.m. (a small species of m.).

Mind, *hirda*, n.m.

Miscarry, to, *tuna*, v.n.; *garbh chin jana*, v.n. (of pregnancy).

Miscellanies, *aranga*, n.m. See s.v.

Mischief, *al*, n.f.

Misconduct, *kulachhan*, adj. and n.m.

Misconducted, *kulachhan*, adj. and n.m.

Misfortune, *sarsati*. See s.v., *janjal*, n.m.

Miss, to, to miss the mark, or opportunity, *ukna*, v.n.

Mist, *dhumar*, n.f.

Mistake, *uk chuk*, n.f. (the Urdu *bhul*).

Mixed, *messa*, adj.; *messi roti*, bread of mixed grain.

Mixture, *messan*, n.m.; a mixture of *mung*, *mash* and *moth*, *dhacla* or *dhangarla*, n.m.; a mixture of wheat and gram *gochni*, n.f.; of wheat, barley and gram, *gojrra*, n.m.; of barley and gram, *bejhar*, n.f.; of *bajra* and *mung* or of rice and *mung*, cooked in water, *khichri*, n.f.; of wheat and *sarson* sown broadcast and not in

lines, *tera*; the word is sometimes used for *kharif* mixtures too.

Moderate, *rangsir*, adj.

Moist, *ala*, adj.

Moisture, *al*, n.f.

Molasses, a lump of *gur*, 4 seers in weight, *bheli*, n.f.

Moment, *tuk*, n.f.; *tuk ek*, one moment!

Monassery, (1) of Bairagis, *astal*, n.m., *asan*, n.m.; (2) of Jogis, *math*, n.m.; *mat*, n.m.

Monday, *Somar*, n.m.

Money, *nama*, n.m.; cash, *rohra*, n.m.

Moneylender, *shah*, n.m.

Moneylending, *banaj*, n.m.

Month, *mas*, n.m. The 12 months are as follows:-

1. March to April, *Chet*, n.m.
2. April to May, *Basakh*, n.m.
3. May to June, *Jeth*, n.m.
4. June to July, *Sad*, n.m.; *Sadh*, n.m.
5. July to August, *Sawan*, n.m.; *Saman*, n.m.
6. August to September, *Bhaduva*, n.m.
7. September to October, *Asauj*, n.m., in verse *Kunwar*, n.m.
8. October to November, *Katak*, n.m.
9. November to December, *Manghsir*, n.m.
10. December to January, *Poh*, n.m.
11. January to February, *Mah*, n.m.
12. February to March, *Phagan*, n.m.

Moon, *Chand*, n.m.

More, *jabar*, adj.; *batti*, adv.; *badh*, adj.

Morning. See Dawn.

Mortar, (1) See Plaster, (2) the wooden or stone mortar for pounding gram, *ukhal*, n.m.; or smaller, *ukhli*, n.f.

Mortgaged, *gaihna*, adj.

Mosque, *maihjad*, n.f.

Moth, *patbijna*, n.m.

Mother-in-law, *sas*, n.f.; *sasu*, n.f.

Mound, *thal*, n.m.

Mourning, *sog*, n.m.; going to a relative's village to condole, *mukan*, n.m.

Mouse, *musa*, n.m.

Moustachio'd, *muchhal*, adj.

Mouth, *mukhra*, n.m.

Mouthful, *chula*, n.m.

Move, to, *halna*, v.n.; *sarkawna*, v.a.; to be moved emotionally, *uksna*, v.n.

Much, *ghana*, adj.; *ghankhara*, adj.; too much, *antka*, adj.

Mud, *kich*, n.m.; *khanchcha*, n.m.; *gaighal*, n.m.; mud in water, *gadhal*, n.f.

Muddy, *gadhla*, adj. (of water).

Muzzle, large, *chhinka*, n.m.; small, *chhinki*, n.f. for cattle.

N

Naked, *ughara*, adj.

Named. See Called.

Narrow, *bhira*, adj.; *sacra*, adj.

Nastry, *bhunda*, adj.

Nature, *sabhao*, n.m.

Near, *lawe*, adv.; *lamne*, adv.; *samep*, postp.; *dhore*, postp. – the last work is the equivalent of the Urdu *pas*.

Neat, *sughar*, adj.

Necessity. See Want.

Necklace. See Jewellery.

Need. See Want.

Neighbourhood, *gohand*, n.m.; *gawand*, n.m.

Nephew. See Relations.

Nerve, *nar*, n.f. (a nerve).

Nest, (1) of birds, *alna*, n.m.; (2) of burrowing animals, see Hole.

- New. See Unused.
 News, *bhal*, n.f.; *tol*, n.f.; *beaura*, n.m. (= Urdu *khabr*).
 Next, next year, *pur ka sal*, n.m., or more commonly *pur ke*,
 adv.; next year but one, *prar ka sal*, n.m.
 Nice, *suthra*, adj.
 Niche, *ala*, n.m.
 Niece. See Relation.
 Night, *ren*, n.f.
 Noise, *udh*, n.f.; *udham*, n.f.; *tanta*, n.m.
 North, *utr*, n.m.
 Northern, *utra*, adj.; *utranha*, adj.
 Northwards, *utranhan*, adv.
 Nose-ring. See Jewellery.
 Not, at all, *wasta na*, adv.; *mul na*, adv.; *kimme na*, (lit.
 nowhere), adv.
 Note (of a bird, etc.), *bol*, n.m.
 Notorious, to be, *tapna*, v.n.
 Now, *ib*, adv.
 Nowhere, *kimme na*, adv.

O

- Oath, *sohn*, n.f.
 Obstacle, *ad*, n.f.; difficulty, *arans*, n.f.
 Obstinacy, *albad*, n.f.
 Obstinate, *aira*, adj.; *albad*, adj.; *ashta*, adj.; *aula*, aj.; *aru*, adj.
 Occasion, *bar*, n.f. (so many 'occasions').
 Occasionally, *raza karke*, adv. (See Hardly: the term means
 hardly ever, very rarely); *kimme*, *kimme kimme*, adv.
 Occurrence, *chala*, n.m.
 Offspring, *jaya*, partic. m.
 Oh, *re*, *ri*, interj.
 Omen, *saun*, n.m.; *sugan*, n.m.; omen bird (a shrike), *saun*
chiri, n.f.
 On, *pe*, postp.

- Oppression, *kaihr*, n.m.; *chala*, n.m.; *julmana*, n.m.
 Or, *keh*, *ki*, conj.
 Ornaments. See Jewellery.
 Other's, *prai*, adj.
 Outsider, *berana*, adj; outside village, not one's own, *pas*
gaman, n.m.; a man belonging to such, *pah kas*, n.m.
 Outturn, *nepa*, n.m. (of crops).
 Oven, *hara*, n.m. (for heating milk, etc.)
 Overflow, *uphan*, n.m. (e.g., of milk, boiling up).
 Overflow, to, *upharna*, v.n.; to cause to overflow, *upharna*,
 v.a.
 Overtake, to, *bauhrna*, v.n.
 Owl, *alu*, n.m. or f.
 Owner, *dhani*, n.m.; *khasm*, n.m.

P

- Pace, *doing*, n.m. (a pace).
 Pack, *gun*, n.f. (an animal's).
 Pad, *indhi*, n.f. (used by women to support the water-pot
 on the head).
 Paid, to be, *patna*, v.n.; *ugahi nahin pati*, the revenue was not
 paid.
 Pail. See Milk-pail.
 Pain, *bedan*, n.f.; *pir*, n.f.; *ausak*, n.m.; in pain, sick, *dukhala*,
 adj.
 Pale, *bhura*, adj. (straw-coloured).
 Pandit, *panda*, n.m.; *pandya*, n.m.: a Brahman other than
 one's own *parohit*, employed to do petty services, is
asrat, *asratai* or *tati sewa*, n.m.
 Paraphernalia, *arsan parsan*, n.m.; *rachh pochh*, n.m., pl.;
aranga, n.m.; *arang barang*, n.m. The general meaning
 of all these terms is that of a collection of
 miscellaneous properties – generally of small value.
 Parent, parent of a worthy son – *saputa*, adj.

Part. *See* Share.

Particle, *wasta*, n.m.; not a particle, *wasta na*.

Partition, *batej*, n.m. (division of anything): of land, *batwara*, n.m.

Pass, *ulakna*, v.a.; to do, to serve, *nimbhna*, v.n.

Passable. *See* Satisfactory.

Past, *gailra*, adj.

Pasture, *araha*, n.m. (a grass preserve in the middle of cultivated fields).

Pat. *See* Knead.

Paternal, paternal home, *peosal*, n.f.

Path, *panth*, n.m., footpath or track, *rahi*, n.f.; *batyan*, n.f.; footpath between two villages, *singaha*, n.m.; path beside a canal *patri* or a *pakka* road, *santar* or *santal*, n.m.; path for cattle, *dangraula*, n.m.

Patience, *santokh*, n.m.

Patterns, *kharaon*, n.m.

Pauper, *nirdhana*, n.m.

Peace, *anand*, n.m.

Peasant, *kasan*, n.m.

Peck, *thola*, n.m. (of a bird's beak, etc.).

Peel, to. *See* Strip.

Peg. *See* s. Plough.

Pellet, *gold*, n.m. (the mud pellet slung by the crop-watcher).

Penetrate, to, *barna*, v.n.

Penniless, *nirdhan*, adj.

Penultimate. *See* Next and Last.

Perceive, to, *takna*, v.n. (mental).

Perception, *gyan*, n.m.

Perforce, *bebas*, adv.; *hange*, adv.

Perservere, to, *mandna*, v.n.

Persist, to. *See* Stick to.

Persistence. *See* Insistence.

Person, *manas*, n.m. and f.

Perverse, *aula*, adj. *See* also Obstinate.

Pestle, with which grain is crushed, *musal*, n.m.; or smaller *musli*, n.f.

Phenomenon, *achraj*, n.m. (an unusual occurrence).

Pick, to, *khnoa*, v.a.; of the heads only of a crop, with a sickle, *chuntna*, v.a.

Picking. *See* Reaping.

Piece, *tik*, n.m. (especially of a piece of bread).

Pile, to, to heap carefully, *chinarna*, v.a. (of earth, a *pagri*, etc.).

Pilgrimage, *ramat*, n.f. (of a fakir's wanderings).

Pillar. *See* Boundary pillar.

Pimple, *gumri*, n.f.

Pine, to, *jhirna*, v.n.

Piscis, *min*, s.f., *see* s.v.

Pitchfork, *jeli*, n.f., two-pronged *j. dosang* or *j. alone*; four pronged *j. chosand*, *tangli*, n.f.

Place, to, *lana*, v.a. (the Urdu *lagana*); *lar dena*, v.a.

Plain, *padra*, adj. (straight, level, etc.).

Plait (of a girl's hair on the forehead), *mendhi*, n.f.

Plait, to, *gundna*, v.a.; *gundhna*, v.a.

Plaster, a heap of earth mixed with water to made mud plaster, *tagar*, n.m.

Plate, *thal*, n.m. (a big metal plate); smaller, *thali*, n.f.

Platform, from which to scare birds, *damcha*, n.m. (the Urdu *machan*).

Please, to, *suhana*, v.n.; *bhana*, v.n.; if you please, *bhawe* or *bhawen*.

Pleasure, *anand*, n.m.

Plenty. *See* abundance.

Plot (of ground). *See* Field.

Plough, a lighter plough for sowing, *nag (hal)* or *nari (hal)*, adj.; in contradistinction to the ordinary heavy *baithal (hal)* or *mudh (hal)*.

The parts of the plough are as follows:-

The main shaft on which the yoke rides, *halas*, n.f., or *hal*, n.f.; the driving handle, *hatha*, n.m.; the share, *phali*, n.f.; the body to which handle, share, shaft, etc., are fixed, *hal*, n.m.; the yoke, *jua*, n.m.; strip of wood supporting the share, *pnihari*, n.f.; wedge rammed under the plough to tighten the share, *pachhela*, n.m.; iron band clamping share and supporting wood, *andi*, n.f.; wooden wedge fixing the *halas* into the *hal*, *og*, n.m.; small peg in *halas* admitting of adjustment of the yoke, *narahli*, n.f.; *nadhel*, n.f.; small iron peg in bottom of the *halas*, which prevents detachments from *hal*, *nesang*, n.m.; leagther strap joining yoke to plough, *nari*, n.f.; leather strap passing from yoke beneath the bullock's neck, *jot*, n.m.; pegs in yoke each side of bullock's neck, *simal*, n.f.; sheath or button put on point of share when not in use, *purli*, n.f.; *mani*, n.f.; plough rest to support it when driven to the fields, *halsan*, n.f.; *ghins*, n.f.; *gandsa*, n.m.; bamboo reed drill, *orna*, n.m.

Plough, ploughed land, *bahn*, n.m.

Ploughing, *bah*, n.m.; *bahn*, n.m.; a light ploughing, *khori*, n.f.; second ploughing, *dosar*, n.m.; third, *tisar*, n.m.; fourth, *chausar*, n.m.

Ploughman, *hali*, n.m.

Plough-rest. See s. Plough.

Ploughshare. See s. Plough.

Pluck, *karr*, n.f. ("sticking to it").

Plug, to, *mundna*, v.a. (of a leakage).

Pneumonia, *karak*, n.f.

Pocket, in a man's coat, *gojh*, n.f.; in a boy's *chadar*, *gojha*, n.m.

Pod, of gram, with the pea intact, *tat*, n.f.; ditto, after threshing, *tatas*, n.f.

Poet, *kab*, n.m.; *kavera*, n.m.

Point, *ani*, n.f.

Pole, the pole round, which the bullocks rotate in threshing, *medh*, n.f.

Pond, (1) a big village pond, *johar*, n.m.; (2) smaller, *johri*, n.f.; (3) a small pond in the jungle, *dabra*, n.m., *let*, n.f.; (4) poetically, *sarwar*, n.m.

Pony, *ghorta*, n.m. (a small pony).

Poor, in quality, *boda*, adj.; *kutan*, adj. See penniless, etc.

Porridge, half-gound wheat, *jowar* or *bajra*, cooked in water, *dalya*, n.m.

Possession of, in, *dhore*, postp. (the Urdu *pas*).

Pot, (1) a large brass pot for water or *ghi*, *toknai*, n.m.; smaller, *tokni*, n.f.; (2) pot for melting *ghi*, *ghilri*, n.f.; (3) see also Waterpot, Vessels; (4) a set of earthen pots supplied by *kumhars* at marriage, *lik*, n.f.

Potsherds, *thekar*, n.m.; by these a roster is determined, si, *thekarala chaukidara*, the man whose turn it is to keep gura.

Pound, to, *gundhna*, *gundna*, v.a.; of flour, *osna*, v.a.

Pour out, to, *ulichhna*, v.a.

Power, *paunch*, n.f. (capacity) – *meri paunch nahin sai* – it is beyond my reach; *asra*, n.m. (power to help) see s.v.

Powerful, *mahausim*, adj.

Precautious, *ageta*, adj.

President, *pardhan*, n.m. (corrupted to *dhan* in verse).

Press, for sugarcane, cotton, etc., *belan*, n.m.

Press, to, *pel dena*, v.a. (to press oil, cane, etc.; to urge an animal).

Pretence, *mis*, n.f.; *thuna*, n.m.

- Pretext, *mis*, n.f.; *thuna*, n.m.
 Pretty, *sut*, adj.; *suthra*, adj.; *sughar*, adj.
 Prevention, *ad*, n.f.
 Previous. See Former.
 Price, *bha*, n.m.
 Prick, *thola*, n.m. (of anything sharp).
 Pride, *chatrai*, n.f.; *maror*, n.f.
 Prime, *khara*, adj.
 Prince, *nirp*, n.m.
 Principal, *mul*, n.m. (of money).
 Prison, *bandi khana*, n.m.
 Privately, *lukman*, adv.
 Procured, to be, *patna*, v.a.; *beaura nahin patta*, news cannot he got.
 Produce, *nepa*, n.m. (of crops).
 Produced, to be, *nipajna*, v.n.
 Profit, *badha*, n.m. See note on Excess.
 Prohibition, *bandhej*, n.m.
 Prong. See Pitchfork.
 Prop., *tek*, n.f.; cross-sticks supporting front of cart, *dahi*, n.f.; log of wood supporting it behind, *olalwa*, n.m.; prop. to lift the wheel for repairs, *gharaunchi*, n.f.
 Property, *dhan*, n.m.; land, one's share in a village, *biswa*, n.m.
 Proportionately, *hissa saru*, adv.
 Prosopis, *P. spicigera*, *jand*, n.m.; its fruit, *sangar*, n.m.
 Prosperity, *rujnas*, n.f.; See also Circumstances.
 Prosperous, *bhagwan*, adj.
 Prostitute, *beswa*, n.f.
 Proud, to be, *nar karna*.
 Proverb, *khissa*, n.m. (Urdu *kissa*).
 Pull, to, *saharna*, v.a.
 Punishment, *dand*, n.m.

- Puppy, *paluria*, n.m.; *katuria*, n.m.; *pilla*, n.m.; rather older, *kutra*, n.m.
 Purchase, to. See Buy, to.
 Pure, *khara*, adj.
 Purse, *ganth*, n.f.; worn round the waist, *nola*, n.m.
 Push in, to, *gona*, v.a.; *gubbharna*, v.a.
 Put to, *lar dena*, v.a.
 Put down, to, *gera*, v.a.
 Put in, to, *ghalna*, v.a.; *barna*, v.a.

Q

- Quarrel, to, *uljhna*, v.a.
 Quarrel, a, *rar*, n.f.; *rasa*, n.m.
 Quarrelling, *bakhera*, n.m.; *khardu*, n.m.; - of a number of persons, *muthbher*, n.f.
 Quarrelsome, *kalhara*, adj.; *kapatta*, adj.; *khota*, adj.; *aru*, adj.
 Quick, *taula*, adj.
 Quickly, *turt*, adv.; *taule*, adv.
 Quiet, *botbala*, adj.
 Quilt, *saur*, n.m.

R

- Rag. See Shred.
 Rain, (1) generic, *barkha*, n.f.; *bharan*, n.f.; *minh*, n.m.; (2) steady straight rain, *kinya wani*, adj. f. (sc. *bharka*); (3) a few drops, *bunda bundi*, n.f.; (4) light rain, enough to wet the clothes, *chadar bhij*, n.m., or to wring the clothes, *latta nachor*, n.m.; (5) drizzling rain, enough to plough on, *dongra*, n.m.; (6) good rain, a furrow full, *khud urani*, n.f.; (7) heavy rain, a field full, *kiyari bhar*, n.m.; (8) heavy rain, enough to obliterate the field boundaries, *daule tor*, n.m.; *nake tor*, n.m.; (9) heavy enough to wash away higher ridges, *dhi tor*, n.m.; (10) any heavy rain, *thadi rau*, n.f.; (11)

drenching rain, coming down in a straight stream, *musaldhar*, n.m.; (12) general rain, throughout the countryside, *desa bharan*, n.f.; (13) the rains, the four rainy months; *chomasa*, n.m.; *chitr masha*, n.m.; (14) winter rains, *maho h*, n.f.; *marhwath*, n.f.

Rainfall, *minh*, n.m.

Rajput, a caste, *Ranghar*, n.m., - the term is rarely applied to Hindus, but is the common name for the Mohammedan Rajput of the district.

Rake, *dotrali*, n.f.; a drag rake for leveling high land, pulled by bullocks, *gori*, n.f.; similar but pulled by men, *jindralla*, n.m., *dikri*, n.f.

Rapeseed, *sirsham*, n.f.

Rare, *chhida*, adj. (sparse, few).

Rarely. *See* Occasionally.

Rascally, *khota*, adj.

Rash, skin irritation, *khaj*, n.f.

Rat, *musa*, n.m.

Rate (price), *bha*, n.m.

Rateably, *hissa saru*, adv.

Ration, *parosa*, n.m. (the term is used chiefly in weddings - one man's ration or commons).

Ratti, ninety-sixth part of a tola, *chirmthi*, n.f.

Rattle, to, *thanakna*, v.n.

Reach. *See* Power.

Read, to, *padhna*, v.a.; *bachna*, v.a.

Reap, to, *badna*, v.a. *See also* Pick.

Reaping, *lawni*, n.f.; *lamni*, n.f.; reaping of cotton crops by menials who take a share of the pickings as wages, *pui*, n.f.

Rebuke, to, *dantna*, v.a.; *datna*, v.a.

Recess. *See* Cupboard.

Reclining, *ada*, adj. (on side, with legs drawn up).

Recognise, to, *bacharna*, v.a.

Recognition, *golan*, n.f.

Reed, *panni*, n.f. (usually of *anatherum muricatum*, sometimes of *saccharum munja*).

Refuse, to, *natna*, v.n.

Regard, *malahja*, n.m. (Urdu *malahaza*).

Relations. A. *Common tems used by either man or woman*, father, *babu*, *pita*, n.m.; mother's sister (elder or younger), *mausi*, n.f.; mother's sister's husband, *mausa*, n.m.; father's sister, *bua*, n.f.; father's sister's husband, *phupha*, n.m.; father's elder brother, *tau*, n.m.; father's elder brother's wife, *tai*, n.f.; father's younger brother, *kaka*, n.m.; father's younger brother's wife, *kaki*, n.f.; husband's or wife's father's elder brother, *taesra*, n.m.; father-in-law's elder brother's wife, *taes*, n.f.; father-in-law's younger brother, *pitasa*, n.m.; father-in-law's younger brother's wife, *pitaa*, n.f.; father-in-law, *susra*, n.m.; mother-in-law, *sas*, *sasu*, n.f.; sister's husband, *jija*, n.m.; sister, *jiji*, *bebe*, n.f. *See s.v.*; elder brother's wife, *bhawaj*, or *bhabi*, n.f., - always addressed as *bhabil*; younger brother's or son's wife, or any other young wife of the family, *bahuria*, n.f.; daughter's son, *deauta*, n.m.; daughter's daughter, *deauti*, n.f.; son-in-law, *jamai*, n.m.; step-child, *gailar*, n.m. or f.

B. *A man's relations by marriage.*

wife's brother's wife, *salhe*, n.f.; wife's brother's son, *salut*, n.m.; wife's sister's husband, *sadhu*, n.m.

C. *A woman's relations by marriage.*

husband's elder brother's wife, *jathani*, n.f.; husband's younger brother's wife, *darani*, n.f. (note - two wives hold these relationships to each other whether both husbands are living, or both wives are (after *karao*, q.v.) living with the surviving brother); son of husband's elder brother, *jethut*, n.m.; son of

husband's younger brother, *derut*, n.m.; husband's sister, *nanad*, n.f.; son of husband's sister, *nandut*, n.m.

D. Miscellaneous.

relationship of two living wives to each other, *aukan saukan*, n.f.; relation of two men whose children are married to each other, *samdi*, n.m.; ditto of two women, *samdan*, n.f.

Relationship, (1) by blood, *lagmat*, n.m.; (2) by marriage, *sak*, n.m.

Release, *mukat*, n.f.

Remarriage, *karao*, *krao*, n.f. (of a woman).

Remedy, *upae*, n.m.

Remembrance, *khyas*, n.f.

Repair, to, *samarna*, v.a.; to get repaired, *samarwana*, v.a.; of leather things, *gathwana*, v.a.

Repaired, to be, *samarna*, v.n.

Reprove, to, *khurkana*, v.a.

Repudiate, *natna*, v.n. (to repudiate a promise, go back on one's word).

Reputation, *maihman*, n.f. (good).

Residence. See Living.

Respect, *pat*, n.f.; *adar*, n.m.; *man*, n.m.

Rest. See Stand, a.

Ret, to. See Steep, to.

Revenue, (1) the Government revenue, *ugahi*, n.f.; *hala*, n.m.; (2) the amount settled on anyone as his share, *baith*, n.f.; (3) anything relating to the land revenue department, *kalatri*, adj. (English 'Collector').

Rice, *sath*, (red rice).

Rich, one who owns lakhs, *lakhina*, adj. See also Wealthy.

Rick. See Stack.

Riddle, *gaha*, n.m.

Ridge, (1) ridge between fields to mark the boundary and give access, *dual*, n.f.; (2) high ridge between fields to hold up rain water, *dhi*, n.f.

Right, *saula*, *sabba*, adj. (not left).

Righteousness, *sat*, n.m.

Ring, circle, *kundal*, n.m. See also Jewellery.

Riot, *muthbher*, n.f.

Ripening, half-ripe; *gaddar*, adj.

Rise, to, *uksna*, v.n.

Road, (1) between villages, broad enough for a cart, *gohri*, n.f.; *gaundi*, n.f.; (2) ditto, broad enough for several carts, *dagra*, n.m.; *gohar*, n.m.; *rasta*, n.m.; *gaunda*, n.m.; (3) high road, *sarrak*, n.f.; (4) see Path.

Rob, to, *har lena*, v.a.

Robber, *dhari*, n.m. – The Lyallpur colony is here known as *Dula dhari ka bar*.

Role, to, *dhalna*, v.n.

Roll, to, *rolna*, v.a. see also Harrow.

Root, *mul*, n.m., 'root and stock' *jar-o-mul*.

Rope, (1) twisted strands of *sani*, *dab*, *munj*, etc., *ghundi*, n.f.; (2) the rope of the country, made by twisting two *ghundi*'s together, *jeauri* or *jewri*, n.f.; (3) stronger rope, of three *ghundi*'s, *jeaura*, n.m.; (4) strong rope made by twisting three *jeauri*'s together and used for netting sides and floor of a cart, *barri*, n.f.; (5) well rope, *lao*, n.f. See Well Gear.

Roster. See Potsherd and Turn.

Rotation, rotation of crops, cultivating alternately wet and dry, *sal palat*, adj.; *hirli phirti*, n.f.; in rotatio, *hirti phirti*, adv.

Rough, *khar*, adj.

Rub, to, *ghisana*, v.a.

Rubbish. See Paraphernalia.

Ruin, *tota*, n.m.

Run, to, *naurna*, v.n.; *bhajna*, v.n.; to hurry, go quickly, *bhajna*, *sitak jana*, v.n.; to run away, slip off, *chima jana*, v.n.; to overtake, *bauhrna*, v.n.

Runnel, (1) of a well, *barra*, n.m.; *khal*, n.m.; (2) to carry of water from the village, *khal*, n.m.; (3) to carry water from the waste to the fields, *agam*, n.m.; (4) for canal runnels, *see* Watercourse.

Rush. *See* Reed.

Rust, on wheat, *roli*, n.f. *See* Blight.

Rut, *lik*, n.f.; *lika*, n.f.; *akhli*, n.f.

S

Sack, (1) as carried by donkeys, etc., *gun*, n.f.; (2) the large round canvas sack in which garin is stored in a house, *theka*, n.m.

Safety, *tek*, n.f.

Saffron, *kesar*, n.f.

Saint, *sant*, n.m.

Saline, a patch of saline soil in a field, *ran*, n.m. This is distinct from 'shor' for it does not look white. *See* also Sour.

Salutation, (1) amongst common fold, *Ram Ram!* (2) amongst Arya Samajists, *Namaste!* (3) to Brahmans, *Dada!* (4) to Gosains, *Namo Narayan!* (5) to Bairagis, *Dandot!* (6) to Jogis, *Udes!*

Salvadora, *S. oleoides*, *jal*, n.m. or f. (m. if large, and f. if small). Its fruit is *pil*, n.f. or *pilu*, n.f. pl., *S. persica* is *kharjal*.

Salvation, *mukat*, n.f.

Sand, (1) snady soil, *bhud*, *bhur*, n.m.; (2) sand hill, *thali*, n.f.; *tiba*, n.m.; (3) sand encountered in sinking a well, *balu ret*, n.m., *barra*, n.m., *barri*, n.f.; (4) sand that rises in a well from spring level, *bukh*, n.f.

Satiated, to be, *chhikna*, v.n.

Satisfactory, *chokha*, adj.

Satisfied, to be, *chhikna*, v.a., *dhapna*, v.n.; to be satisfied with anything (whe. is the object of the verb), *sarna*, v.a.

Saturday, *Thawar*, n.f.; *Sanishchar*, n.m. (a form of the common word used by more literate persons).

Saucepan, a big iron one for cooking sweets, etc., *tasla*, n.m.

Scales, *takri*, n.f. (for weighing).

Scare, *chhida*, adj.; *manda*, adj.

Scarcely. *See* Hardly.

Scarcity, *tora*, n.m.

Scarecrow, *darawa*, n.m.

Scarlet, *lakha*, adj.

Scatter, to, *khindana*, v.a. – to scatter broadcast, as seed, or larges at a wedding, *bakherna*, v.a.

Scattered, to be, *bikharna*, v.n.

Scattered. *See* Directions (different).

Scraping, *sark*, n.f. (of a pen, e.g.).

Scratch, *khori*, n.f.

Scratching. *See* Scraping.

Screen, (1) of wattled cotton stalks round a sugar press, *tata*, n.m.; (2) screening wall round a cattle-yard, *otra*, n.n.; (3) *see* also Shade.

Search, *toh*, n.f.

Search for, to, *tohna*, v.a.

Season, *kal*, n.m.; *sambat*, n.m.; a famine season, famine, *kal*, n.m. (corr. From *akal*); a good season, *sama*, n.m., *sambat*, n.m.: a middling season (e.g. when the yield of fodder is good though grain is poor) *korba*, n.m. The year is divided into three seasons; of four cold months, *jada*, n.m.; of four hot months, *kharsa*, n.m.; of four rainy months, *chomasa*, n.m., *chitrmasha*, n.m.

Secretly, *likman*, adv.

Seduce, to, *ubharna*, v.a.

- See! *re, ri*, interj.
 Selfsown, *rana*, adj.; *ark*, adj.
 Send, to, *khindana*, v.a. (of a girl to her husband's house),
ghalna (to send, send away).
 Sense. See Intelligence – one's senses, *mat*, n.f.
 Sensible, *sua*, adj.
 Sentry. See Guard.
 Separate, *nyara*, adj.; individual, not joint, *naukra*, adj.
 Serve, to, to pass, do, *nimbhan*, v.n.
 Service, *kar beggar*, n.m. (the work of menials).
 Settle, to, *thapna*, v.a. (to fix a price, a date, etc.); *metna*, v.a.
 (to compose a quarrel).
 Settled, to be, *nimbarna*, v.n. (of quarrel, etc.).
 Settlement, *bandhej*, n.m. See also Decision.
 Settler, a settler in a village who owns no land or share of
 the estate, *sukhbasi*, n.m.
 Severe, *karra*, adj. (all senses of Urdu *sakhl*). See also Hard.
 Sewing, *satakan*, n.f.
 Shade, *chhawa*, n.m.; *ot*, n.f. – it is hidden by that acacia,
 = 'us kikaṛ ki ot men sai'.
 Shake, to, *halna*, v.n.
 Shameless, *bardangi*, adj.
 Shape, *kainda*, n.m.
 Share, *sir*, n.m.; *sajha*, n.m. – a share in a village (which was
 originally divided on 20 *biswahs*) and so one's
 property, *biswa*, n.m.; part of a village, or of the crop
 made at division of produce, *kudha*, n.m.; of a plough,
 see s.v.
 Sharer, *sajhi*, n.m.; *ji ka sajhi*, n.m. (a labourer who divides
 the crop as his guerdon), *sir*, n.m.; half sharer, *adhkari*,
 n.m.; *adhkaran*, n.f.
 Sharp, *painna*, adj. (of wind, taste, tongue, knife, etc.),
 sharp sighted, *salaukha*, adj.

- Shave, to, *bal samarna*, v.a.; to be shaved, *bal samarna*, v.n.;
 to get oneself shaved, *bal samarwana*, v.a.
 Shaven, *munda*, adj.
 Shawl, woman's head covering, *orhna* or *odhna*, n.m.; a
 small girl's is *lugri*, n.f. The piece of red cloth worked
 in crewels, which often ornaments the front of the
orhna, is *chhama*, n.m.; a shawl worked at one end is
ekanya, and at both ends *dokanya*, n.m. For the silver
 ornamentation, see s. Jewellery.
 Sheath, of a ploughshare, see s.v.
 Shed. See Cattle-Shed.
 Sheet, a coarse sheet placed in a cart before loading grain,
kharr, n.m.
 Sheld, a wooden shelf on wall like a *gharaunchi*, (q.v.) for
 holding pots, *paihndi*, n.f.
 Shell, *kaudi*, n.f. (as *kauri*).
 Sherd. See Potsherd.
 Shielf, *dhal*, n.f.
 Shirt. See Vest.
 Shiver, to, *tharna*, v.n.
 Shoeing, *parhai*, n.f. (the work of the *chamar* who provides
 all the family with shoes when wanted).
 Shoes, *patan*, n.f.
 Shoot, young shoots of sarson used for human food,
gandal, n.f.
 Shop, *hat*, n.f.
 Shorn. See Shave, Shaven.
 Shout, to, *kukna*, v.a.; *lalkarna*, v.n.
 Shower, *mink*, n.m.
 Shreds, torn cloth, *lira*, n.m.; in shreds, torn to bits, *liram lir*,
 adv.
 Shrew, *kalhari*, n.f.; *kapatti*, n.f. See Quarrelsome.
 Shrine, to any deity, *than*, n.m., e.g., *mata ka than*; the shrine
 of the tutelary deity of a village is *bhaiyan*, n.m. – and

- of a Musalman one *sayad*, n.m. (corruption from *shahid*).
- Shrink, to, *dhisalna*, v.n., *kantana*, v.n.; of cloth, etc., *sukarna*, v.n.
- Shrub, *bojhra*, n.m.
- Shut, to, *jhanpna*, v.a.
- Shy, to, *pharakna*, v.n. See also Fear, to.
- Sick. See Ill.
- Sickness. See Illness.
- Sidepost (of doorway), *bajna*, n.m.
- Sift, to, *rolna*, v.a. (by rubbing with the hands).
- Sight. See Eyesight.
- Sill, *dehl*, n.f.
- Simmering, *jharak*, n.m. (noise made by simmering milk).
- Simple, *sudha*, adj.
- Simpleton, *nimana*, n.m.
- Sister, (1) of actual sister or near cousin, *jiji*, n.f.; (2) of any unmarried girl of the village, *bebe*, n.f.
- Sister-in-law. See Relation.
- Sister-in-law's husband. See Relation.
- Size, *kainda*, n.m.
- Skin, *cham*, n.m., of man, also, *bakal*, n.m.
- Skinning-ground, *hadwara*, n.m. (animals are skinned here and the bones left to bleach).
- Sky, *ambar*, n.m.
- Skylight, *chaunk*, n.m. See also Ventilator.
- Sling, *gopiya*, n.m., *gofia*, n.m. (used by crop-watcher).
- Slip, to, *repatna*, v.n.; *thalsna*, v.n.
- Slip off, to, *chima jana*, v.n. (to give the slip).
- Slough, *khanchcha*, n.m.; *gaighal*, n.m.
- Slow, *matha*, adj.; *sahj*, adj.
- Slowly, *dhalke*, adv. See s.v.; *dhima*, adv.; *jhima*, adv.
- Sluggish, *matha*, adj.; *nestar*, adj.
- Small, *ochha*, adj.; *kutan*, adj.

- Smell, *bans*, n.f. (bad smell).
- Smooth, to, *rolna*, v.a.
- Snake, *nag*, n.f.; *sarp*, n.m.; big snake, *basak*, n.m. See s.v.
- Snatch, to, *khosna*, v.a.
- So. See Thus.
- So and so, *flana*, adj. and pron.; *flana dhinkra*, adj. and pron.
- Soak, to. See Steep, to.
- Society, *Sabha*, n.f.
- Soft, *satudda*, adj.
- Soil. See Earth, Land.
- Solitary, *nang malang*, n.m. (of a man who has no family of his own).
- Some, *kim*, adj.
- Sometimes, *kimme*, adv.; *kibbe*, adv.
- Son, *putrang*, n.m. (poetical).
- Son-in-law. See Relation.
- Sonless. See Childless. The sonless dead, often propitiated a sinimical, *gyal*, n.m.
- Soothe, to, *puchkarna*, v.a. (to soothe, coax an animal).
- Sour, *kara*, *kar*, adj. (of soil).
- South, *dakhan*, n.m.
- Southern, *dakhnanha*, adj.; *dakhshni*, adj. See s.v.
- Southwards, *dakhnan*, adv.
- Sow, *suri*, n.f.
- Sowing, *bera*, n.m.; *bowara*, n.m.; sowing after one ploughing only, *par*, n.m.
- Spade, *phala*, n.m.; *kassi*, n.f. (a cross between a spade and a mattock).
- Spare, *mokla*, adj. (superfluous).
- Sparse, *birla*, adj.; *chhida*, adj. See Rare.
- Spear, *sel*, n.f.
- Speech, *bachan*, n.m.
- Spill, to, *dhalna*, v.n.

Spinning Wheel, *charkha*, n.m. Its principal parts are as follows: the flanges of the wheels, *phangri*, n.f.; the handle, *hathli*, n.fl. the three strips of wood forming the base, *patri*, n.f.; the two uprights in which the hub is fixed by an iron pivot *khunta*, n.m.; the hub, *pinda*, n.m.; threads of human hair stretched criss-cross from wheel to wheel, *jandni*, n.f.; the iron spindle, *taku*, n.m.; the two uprights, supporting the spindle, *gudri*, n.f.; cotton thread strengthened with *ak* juice that rotates the spindle, *mal*, n.f.; two thin upright sticks between the *gudris* to prevent the *mal* riding too far to right or left, *bhanung*, n.f.; pegs of grass or hemp through each *gudri* on which the spindle rides, *charmakh*, n.f.; a cotton pad bound on the spindle to ease friction on the *mal*, *pind*, n.f.; leather pad, which prevents the spindle shifting too far when the thread is spun, *kakra*, n.m. or *damrakha*, n.n.; peg by which the handle is worked, *gherni*, n.f.; iron pivot, *belan*, n.f.; iron bands, or clamps, round the hub, *andi*, n.f.

Spirit, *daru*, n.f. (potable).

Spitting, *phik*, n.f.

Split, to, *parna*, v.a.

Spoil, to, *dob dena*, v.a.; *khona*, v.a.

Spoils, *khatya*, past part. See s.v.

Spoon, *palta*, n.m. (of iron, for turning the sweets in the saucepan).

Spot, 'on the spot.' See Exactly.

Spring, (1) spring harvest, *sadhu*, n.f.; (2) spring of a tiger, etc., with claws, *hathwar*, n.f.

Spring forth, to, *ubna*, v.n.

Squash, to, *pirna* (of cane), v.a.

Squasher, *piria*, n.m. (see above).

Squeezed, to be, *sukarna*, v.n.

Stable, *padar*, adj.

Stack, (1) a small stack of millet sheaves, *chhauri*, n.f.; (2) a large stack or rick of ditto, *chhaur*, n.m.; (3) small circular stack of any straw that is beaten fine in the threshing, *bunga*, n.m., *kup*, n.m.; (4) small stack of sheaves standing in the fields, *sua*, n.m.

Staircase, of masonry or mud, to the roof, *parkala*, n.m.

Stalk, (1) of *gowar*, *guna*, n.m.; (2) of *mung*, *moth*, *urd*, etc.; before the pods and leaves are shaken off, *danthli*, n.m.; (3) of gram and often of other pulse, *danka*, n.m.; (4) as (2) and (3), after pods and leaves are shaken off, *jhora*, n.m.; (5) of cotton, *banshi*, *banasti*, n.f.

Stand, for propping cart wheels, holding water-pots, etc. *gharaunchi*, n.f. See also under Plough and Prop.

Standing, *khala*, adj. (the ordinary *khara* is also in use), poet.; *kharya*, adj.

Star, *tara*, n.m.

Stare, to. See Gaze, to.

Starling, (1) *tiliar* of Punjab, *gohlya*, n.m.; (2) *myaina*, of Punjab, *kabar*, n.f.

Stay, to. See Halt and Hinder.

Steadily, *dhalke*, adv. See s.v.

Steal, to, *ubharna*, v.a.

Steep, to, of hemp, etc., *paur sar rakhna*, v.a.

Steeping, of hemp and other fibres, *paur*, n.m.

Stench, *bans*, n.f.

Step. See Pace.

Step-child, *gailar*, n.m. or f. (a woman's child by previous husband).

Stick. See Twig.

Stick to, to, *mandna*, v.n. (of work).

Sticking to it, *karr*, n.m.

Stiff. See Hard.

- Stile, *dewa*, n.m., (across a ditch, allowing men but not cattle to pass).
- Stirred, to be, *uksna*, v.n. (emotionally); to be stirred up, of a noise, of mind, etc., *machna*, v.n.
- Stock, *punji*, n.f. (stock-in-trade).
- Stoke, to, *jhokna*, v.a.
- Stoker, *jhoka*, n.m.; *jhokanala*, n.m.
- Stood. See Standing.
- Stool (1) a woman's low stool, chiefly used for spinning, *pidha*, n.m.; (2) a small three-legged stool (*tipai*) *tiwai*, n.f.; (3) the winnower's stool, *tiwaya*, n.m.
- Stop, to, *thamna*, v.n.; *datna*, v.a.; *dantna*, v.a.; *thamna*, v.a. See also Halt, Hinder.
- Stop up, to. See Plug, to.
- Stork, *labdhirk*, n.m.; *girj*, n.m.
- Story, *khissa*, n.m. (Urdu *kissa*).
- Straight, *padra*, adj.
- Strained, to be, *chanak ana*, v.n. (of a muscle).
- Strand. See Twist.
- Strap, of leather, passing from yoke under bullock's neck, *jot*, n.m.; ditto, joining yoke to plough, *nari*, n.f.
- Straw, (1) chopped straw for fodder, *sani*, n.f.; (2) rice straw, *paral*, n.f.; (3) barley straw, *solhra*, n.m. (usually in bulk and not when crushed); (4) of wheat, barley, *gochni*, etc., crushed, *tura*, n.m.; (5) broken straw of *gowar*, *guna*, n.m.
- Streak, *rekh*, n.f.
- Strength, *asang*, n.f. (Urdu *himmat* – endeavour, courage); force, *hanga*, n.m.
- Strict. See Hard.
- Strip. See Band.
- Strip, to, *chholna*, v.a.
- Strong, *chaukas*, adj.; fine, *samtha*, adj.; powerful, *thada*, adj.
- Stubble, *phans*, n.m. (after crop is cut).

- Stupid, *anari*, adj.
- Subdivision, of village – (1) major; usually, *pana*, n.m., and in Rohtak, Meham, etc., *her*, n.m.; (2) minor; usually *thola*, n.m., and less commonly, *thok*, n.f., *dhong*, n.f., *zail*, n.f.
- Submit, to, *nyaunna*, v.n.
- Subscriber. See s. Marriage.
- Subscription, *ug*, n.f., *ugahi*, n.f. See also Marriage.
- Succeed, to, *pugna*, v.n. See s.v.
- Such and such. See So and so.
- Such as, *kesa*, adj.
- Suddenly, *gaddesi*, adv.
- Suffer, to, *bhogna*, v.a.
- Suffice, to, *samana*, v.n.
- Sugar, *bura*, n.m. (eleaned).
- Sugar Press, *kolu*, *kolhu*, n.m.; the actual machine is *belan*, n.m.; the screen of wattled cotton stalks is *tata*, n.m.; the ground where the carts stand and the canes are laid is *pasara*, n.m.; the cauldrons are *karaha*, n.m.; the vessel in which the juice is collected, *kund*, n.f.; the vessel in which the molasses are cooled is *chak*, n.m.; the masonry work between the *karaha* and *chak* is *chatha*, n.m.; the crushed cane used for fuel is *khoi*, n.f.; the frame on which it is carried is *manjhi* or *machi*, n.f.; the man who feeds the press is *muthiya*, n.m.; the stoker is *jhoka*, or *jhokanala*; the first washings of the cauldron after the juice has been boiled (the perquisite of the stoker) are *dhandhoi*, n.f.
- Suit, to, *bhana*, v.n.
- Suitable, *jogamjog*, adj.
- Summit, *sikhar*, n.m.; *sikharant*, n.m.
- Summoning. See Calling.
- Summons. See Calling.
- Sun, *din*, n.m.; *bhan*, n.m. (*suraj*, n.m. or f. is also used).

Sunday, *bar*, n.m.
 Sunshine, *gham*, n.m.; winter sunshine, *tautha*, n.m.
 Superfluous. *See* Spare.
 Surely, *netham*, adv.
 Surety. *See* Bail.
 Surplus, *badha*, n.m.; *badhau*, adj.
 Survey, to. *See* Gaze, to; Measure, to.
 Surveyor. *See* Chainman.
 Suspicion, *sinkhya*, n.f.
 Swaggering, *maror*, n.f.
 Sweetness, *mithan*, n.m. or f.
 Sweets, *khaja*, n.m.
 Swift, a swift canal, *sitko*, n.f.
 Switch. *See* Twig.

T

Taboo, anything avoided or foresworn, *an*, n.f.; *daru ki an sai* = winw is foresworn.
 Tail-docked, *landa*, adj. (t-docked, cropped, or short; tailness).
 Tailor, *sinya*, n.m. By caste, *chhipi*, n.m., *chhipan*, n.f. (the caste are also die-stampers).
 Take off, to, *lahna*, v.a.
 Take out, to, *kadhna*, v.a.
 Tale. *See* Story.
 Talk, *bachan*, n.m.
 Talk, to, *batlana*, v.n. (not, as in Urdu, to tell or explain).
 Talking, *bati*, n.f.
 Tank. *See* Pond.
 Tantalise, to, *tarsana*, v.a.
 Tardily, *audbar*, adv.
 Taunt, *ohlina*, n.m.
 Tax, *traj*, n.m. (a tax levied by the village community on merchants and craftsmen living in the village, and so

distinct from the common *kudhi kamini*, though levied in the same way), quaere corruption of *ahtraj* ?
 Teaching, *sikh*, n.f.
 Tear, to, *parna*, v.a.
 Tease, to, *tarsana*, v.a.
 Teat. *See* Udder.
 Temper, *sabhao*, n.m.
 Temple, *mandh* or *madh*, n.m. (of Devi). *See* also Shrine.
 Ten, *dainh*, adj.
 Tenant, (1) one whose rights as occupancy tenants are based on clearance of the jungle, *jhundi tor*, n.m.; (2) tenant at will will no stake in the village beyond his tenancy, *bowa khawa*, n.m.
 Termagant, *kalhari*, n.f.
 Test, to, *parkhna*, v.a.
 Thatch, (1) a thatched roof, *chhan*, n.f., *osara*, n.m.; (2) a thatch coping to walls used where the soil is light and the walls liable to damage from rain, *parchhi*, n.f.; (3) thatching grass (top leaves of cane, *sar*, or *pani* grass) *pula*, n.m.
 Then, *jib* (corr. adv.).
 There, *ut*, adv., *ure*, adv.
 Thick, *thada*, adj.
 Thigh, *santhal*, n.f.
 Thin, *jhina*, adj.
 Thing, *chij*, n.f.
 Think, to, *bacharna*, v.a. or n.; to think to oneself, *takna*, v.n.
 Thinking, *bichar*, n.m.
 Thirst, *tis*, n.f.
 Thirsty, *tisaya*, adj.
 Thither, *aun*, adv., *ut*, adv.
 Thong, *nari*, n.f. (of leather).
 Thorn, *sal*, n.f. (long thorn of *kikar*, or *raunj*), a thorn plant, *kandai*, n.f.; *argemone mexicana*, *kandai satyanasan*;

solanum xanthocarpun, *kandai pasarma*. See also Camelthorn.

Thorough, *nikand*, adj. (of ploughing, etc.).

Thought, *dhyan*, n.m.; *gyan*, n.m.; *khyas*, n.f.

Thousand, *sansar* or *sahansar*, adj. See s.v.

Thread, cotton thread, *pat*, n.m.; the bundle of thread spun from the spindle, *kukri*, n.f.

Three, three days hence, *parle din*, n.m.

Threshing, (1) a heap of wheat, barley, or *gowar* ready for threshing, *kundra*, n.m.; (2) ditto of gram, *khali*, n.f.; (3) ditto of *bajra* or *jowar*, *tikaura*, n.m.; (4) a heap of grain threshed, but not winnowed, *kudha*, n.m.; (5) a heap of grain threshed and winnowed, *ras*, n.f.; (6) threshing by drawing a heavy weight yoked to a pair of bullocks over the crop, *phulsi*, n.f.; (7) ditto with two or three pairs of bullock, *gahta*, n.m.; (8) threshing floor, *pair*, n.m.; (9) pole round, which bullocks go, *medh*, n.f.

Threshold (of doorwar), *dehl*, n.f.

Thrifty, *salwanti*, adj. f., *sughr*, n.f.

Throat, *kanthan*, n.m.; *ghiti*, n.f.

Throw away, to, *gera*, v.a.

Throw down, to, *gera*, v.a.

Thrust in, to, *gona*, v.a.; *ghalna*, v.a.; *gubbharna*, v.a.

Thud, *gad*, n.f.

Thunder, *galna*, v.n., *gharrana*, v.n., *dhurna*, v.n., *dharukna*, v.n. – in *Sawan* only, *gharukna*, v.n.

Thursday, *brihaspat*, n.f.

Thus, *nyun*, adv. (of anything indicated, this way, so, etc.).

Tidy up, to. See Clear up.

Tight, *sakra*, adj.

Till, *lug*, postp.

Time, *kal*, n.m., *sama*, n.m. (see s.v.), *han*, n.f., *bakat*, n.f. See also Occasion. Time is calculated as follows:-

Ist watch (of 3 hours each) *kallewar*, n.f.; 2nd *dopahra*, n.m.; 3rd *din dhalen*, n.m., *din dhala*, n.m., *tisra pahr*, n.m.; 4th *din chip gaya* – *chautha pahr*, n.m.; 5th *pahr rat*, n.f., *panchwan pahr*, n.m.; 6th *adhi rat*, n.f., *chhata pahr*, n.m.; 7th *pahr ka tarka*, n.m., *satwan pahr*, n.m.; 8th *din nikal rahna*, *athwan pahr*, n.m. About 12 to 2 A.M. is *adhi dhalen*; one hour before sunrise, *pile badal*, n.m.; about 4 to 6 P.M., *handiwar*, n.f.; just after sunset, *gandholak*, n.m.; lamplighting or evening meal time, *diva bate*, n.m.; *rotiyan ka bakat*, n.m., *ghas tuk ka bakat*, n.m.

Tinkle, to, *thanakna*, v.n.

Together, *lkthaire*, adj. pl.

Toil. See Labour.

Toil, to, *pachhna*, v.n.

Tongue, *jib*, n.f., poet, *jiba*.

Too, *nipat*, adv. and adj.

Tools, a collection of tools, etc., miscellaneous articles taken together, *rachh pochh*, n.m. pl.

Top. See Summit.

Torn. See Shreds.

Touch, *chho*, n.m.

Towards, *sohin*, postp.

Townfolk, *nagri*, adj.

Trace, *wasta*, n.m., not a trace, *was a na*.

Track, *lik*, n.f., *lika*, n.f. See Path.

Tract, *khand*, n.m.

Trade, *bariak*, n.m., *basaoni*, n.f.

Train, *gadi*, n.f.

Training. See Learning.

Tranquillity, *anand*, n.m.

Travel, *bat*, n.f.

Traveller, *bateau*, n.m.

Travelling, *hand*, n.f.

- Tree, *birwa*, n.m.; *rukhi*, n.m., a large full-grown tree, *birch*, n.m.
- Trench, *khada*, n.m., a shallow trench to carry water from jungle to fields, *agam*, n.m.
- Trickle, *dhalna*, v.n.
- Tricks, *akar makar*, n.m.
- Triumphant, *mangal*, adj.
- Trouble, *kala*, n.f., *tras*, n.m., *janjal*, n.m., *phains*, n.f., *khara*, n.m., making trouble, *tanta*, n.m.
- Trough, of well, into which the bucket is emptied, *parchha*, n.m.; that at which the cattle water, *khel*, n.f.
- Trousers, *suthan*, n.f. (a woman's).
- Trunk, *ped*, *peda*, n.m. (of tree).
- Try, to, *parkhna*, v.a. (to test).
- Tumbler, *bakhaura*, n.m. (of metal).
- Turban, (1) of younger persons, *pagri*, n.f.; (2) coloured one used by young 'bloods', *chira*, n.m.; (3) twisted one of older persons, *khandwa*, n.m.
- Turn, *bar*, n.f.; *var*, n.m.; *osra*, n.m.; *thekar*, n.m. See 'potsherd', 'rotation'.
- Turn round, to, *morna*, v.n. and a.
- Turn back, to, *morna*, v.n. and a.
- Turned over, *munda*, adj.
- Twig, (1) large, used as whip, *kamra*, n.m.; (2) smaller ditto, *kamri*, n.f., *kamchi*, n.f.; (3) twig of *kikar*, *jand* and *raunj*, *lung*, n.m.
- Twist, (1) a single twist in rope-making, *lar*, n.m., so *dolar*, *tilar* of double, and triple twist; (2) a twist of rope, *bant*, n.m., *bal*, n.m.; (3) a twisted strand of *sani*, *dab* or *munj* is *ghundi*, n.f.; (4) see also Whisp.
- Twisting, *maror*, n.f.
- Two-pronged, *dosang*, adj.
- Tyranny. See Oppression.

U

- Udder, of cow or similar animal, *aura*, n.m.; of small animals, *auri*, n.f.
- Uncle. See Relation.
- Undergo, to, *bhognai*, v.a.
- Undertake, to, *otna*, v.a.
- Unemployed, *thali*, adj.; *ulga*, adj. (Urdu *alag*).
- Uneven, *aula saula*, adj., *akar*, adj. – of a crop, *birla*, adj.
- Unfilial, *kaput*, n.m. See s.v.
- Unfortunate, *nigora* or *nigoda* or *nigoda*, adj.
- Ungrateful, *nugra*, adj.
- Unguarded, *chaupat*, adj.
- Uninhabited, *nadarad kudhi*, n.f. (a deserted house).
- Uninvited, *anghera* – *anghera aya* = he came unasked, *anghera bachha* = a waif.
- Unirigated. See Land.
- Unnecessary, *ushtand*, n.m. (unnecessary activity, etc.).
- Unrestrained, *bebas*, adj. (usually of animal beyond control).
- Unsavoured, *likha*, adj. (e.g., dry bread, *lukhi roti*): ef. (Urdu *rukha*).
- Unseasoned, *likha*, adj. (e.g., dry bread, *lukhi roti*): ef. (Urdu *rukha*).
- Until. See Till.
- Untruthfulness. See Lying.
- Unused, *kora*, adj. (of blank, unused paper).
- Unworthy, of a son, *kaput*, n.m.
- Upon, *pe*, postp.
- Uppish, *ushtandi*, n.m.
- Upright, *sudha*, adj.
- Uproar. See Noise.
- Upside down, *munda*, adj.
- Up to, *lug*, postp. (of time and place).
- Urge, to. See Press, to.

Urine, heat in urine, *chinghwa*, n.m.

Useless, *neau*, adj.; *nirsa*, adj.; *ath na sath*, adj. See Bad; anything useless or beyond one's capacity, *ilhan*, n.f.

Uselessly, *saihm*, adv.

V

Vegetable, (1) a small plot of vegetables, *palej* or *phalej*, n.m.; (2) cooked vegetables of lentils, *lan*, n.m.; (3) vegetables generally, *bhaji*, n.f.; (4) vegetable-selling tribe, and vegetable sellers generally, *kunjra*, n.m.

Veil, (1) woman's head-covering, *orhna*, n.m. See under Shawl; (2) fringe or ornament covering the forehead, *ghunghat*, n.m.; (3) tinsel veil worn by the bride, *mauri*, n.f.

Ventilator, (1) large ventilators in the roof of zamindars' house, *jhankha*, n.m., *chaunk*, n.m.; (2) small hole in the roof for smoke to escape, *mokh*, n.m. (sometimes, as in Punjab, *mogh*).

Verandah, *sal*, n.f.

Verse, *doha*, n.m.

Very, *nrpat*, adj. and adv.; *ghankhare*, adj. pl.

Vessel, (1) earthen vessel, *basan*, n.m.; (2) metal vessel, *kasan*, n.m.; (3) broken vessels of either kind, *dhobra*, n.m.; (4) a set of earthen vessels supplied by the potter at a wedding, *lik*, n.f.

Vest, the vest or shirt worn by zamindar, *kamri*, n.f.

Vicinity. See Neighbourhood.

Vigorous, *dhari*, adj.

Village, *gam*, n.m.; a small village, *gamri*, n.f., *majra*, n.m. See also Hamlet; an outside village other than one's own, *pasgaman*, n.m.

Villager, *gowar*, n.m.

Violently, *gaddesi*, adv.

Virtue, *gun*, n.m.

Visit, *meht*, n.f.

Vitex, v.negundo, *shimalu*, n.m. (the banna of the Punjab; used in fomentations and poultices, and popularly supposed to thrive in villages with masculine names, and not in those of a feminine form).

Voice, *bol*, n.m.

W

Wage-earner. See Labourer.

Waif, *palputr*, n.m. (a waif brought up in one's own home), *anghera bachha*, n.m.

Waistband, *tagri*, n.f. (a silver chain usually worn by boys and lads).

Wall, *bhint*, n.f.

Wander, to, *handna*, v.n., *ramna*, v.n.

Wandering, *ramat*, n.f. (of Fakirs).

Want, *phik*, n.f.; *lor*, n.f.; *rind*, n.f.; *bisar*, n.m.; scarcity, *tora*, n.m. See also Absence.

War, *judh*, n.m.

Warm, *tat*, adj.

Washed, to have, *dhawana*, v.a.

Wasp, *bhirr*, n.f.

Watch, *pahra*, n.m., keeping guard at night, *soasai*, n.f.; crop watching, *rakhwal*, n.f.; a watch of the day or night. See Time.

Watchman, *pahru*, n.m.

Water, *nir*, n.m. (especially in the eyes).

Water, to, *nirma*, v.a. (of animals).

Water-carrier (1) a woman carrying for her own house, *panhar*, n.f.; (2) paid to carry for others, *panhari*, n.f.

Water-clock, a bowl with a hole in the bottom, *kacholi*, n.f., which is set in a *jhakra*, n.m.

Watercourse, a broad watercourse, foremost minor distributary, but smaller than *rajbaha*, *khilasi*, n.f.; (2)

the main distributary beyond the outlet or *mori*, *khand*, n.f., *dahana*, n.m.; (3) a small distributary in the fields, *pankhi*, n.f. The above terms apply to canal irrigation. For wells see *Runnel*.

Watering. (1) preliminary watering before sowing, *paleo*, n.f.; (2) first watering after sowing, *kor*, n.m.; (3) next, *dusra pani*, *tisra pani*, and so on.

Waterpot, (1) ordinary earthen waterpot is *matka*, n.m.; (2) ditto big, with a wide mouth, *jhakra*, n.m.; (3) any large earthen waterpot, *patnda*, n.m. See also *Vessle*, and *Pot*.

Wattle. See *Screen*.

Wattlings, (1) cotton stalk wattling at side of cart of loading manure, etc., *kira*, n.m.; (2) rope (*barri*) wattling at sides of cart, *dhaunj*, n.m.; (3) wattling in floor of cart, of *dhadhain*, *sar*, etc., *chhaban*, n.m.

Way (custom, means), *bidh*, n.f.; *ravaiya*, n.m.; *dhal*, n.m.; the right method, *sar*, n.f. See also *Habit*.

Weak, *hina*, adj., *napoj*, adj. (feeble); poor in quality, *boda*, adj.; *mara*, adj.

Wealth, *kanchan*, n.m., *lakhshmi*, n.f. (see s.v.), *dhan*, n.m.

Wealthy, *bhagwan*, adj., *dhani*, adj. Gradations may be expressed by *saupati*, *hazarpati*, *lakhpati*, adj. – worth a hundred, a thousand or a lakh.

Weather. See *Season*.

Weaver-bird, *baiya*, n.m. (*plocceus baiya*).

Wedge. See *Plough*.

Weed, to, *nalauna*, v.a.

Weeded, to be, *nalna*, v.a.

Weeds, *aranga*, n.m.

Weights, *bat*, n.m. (for scales).

Well, (1) drinking well, *panghat*, n.m.; (2) for watering cattle, *pihi ka kuna*; (3) an unlined well, fallen in, *jhera*, n.m.; (4) a shallow hole, dug, in the ground for

drinking, *niaman*, n.m. (the word seems to belong to the south of the district); (5) generally, *kua* or *kuna*, n.m.; (6) the principal parts of a well are (a) collective name for superstructure of a well, *dhana*, n.m. – consisting of (b) stone slab on which the well bucket is emptied, *sil*, n.f.; (c) cross beam or stone across the mouth of well on which the superstructure is raised, *dehli*, n.f.; (d) two uprights at each end of above, on which the baem supporting the wheel is fixed, *ota*, n.m., *otra*, n.m.; (e) horizontal beam on above, *pat*, n.m.; (f) two small uprights resting on above in which the axle tree of well wheel is fixed, *guddi*, n.f.; (g) the well wheel, *bhaun*, n.m. (of a drinking well, *bhauni*, n.f.) and (h) the axle tree of the wheel, *dhura*, n.m., *kana*, n.m.; (i) the yoke, collectively, *jur*, n.m., consisting of (j) upper wooden bar, *jua*, n.m.; (k) lower wooden bar, parallel to above, *taloti*, n.f.; (l) ropes joining these two at extremities, *nangla*, n.m.; (m) battens across the *jua* and *taloti*, *gata*, n.m., or covered with leather, *chamgata*, n.m., and (n) rope on the *jua* into which the *lao* is fixed, *nandni*, n.f.; (o) the well rope, *lao*, n.f. or in drinking well, *neju*, n.f.; (p) the twisted end of the *lao* into which a peg fits and joins it to the *nandni*, *punjri*, n.f.; (q) the block to which the *lao* is fastened, *karku*, n.m., *bhirra*, n.m.; (r) two iron rings, which join the block and the next following item, *bali*, n.f.; (s) cross iron bars over the ring of the bucket, *bouji*, n.f.; (t) the iron ring to which the bucket is attached, *mandal*, n.m.; (u) the well bucket, *chars*, n.f.; (v) a wooden bar, leather covered, making a lip to prevent the water tilting back into the well when the bucket is put down full, *gata*, n.m.; (w) the slope down, which the bullocks pull, *gaun*, n.f., at the top of which, *mara*, n.m., they are yoked.

Note:- These terms are liable to variation in different parts of the district, and are markedly different among the *ahirvati* speaking people of the *kachcaa* well tract.

Well-behaved, *sudha*, adj.

Well-finished, *kamal*, adj. (Urdu *pakka*).

Well-living, *lara*, adj.

Well-sinking, a system of, under which one's friends and neighbours contribute their labour in return for feasting, *pasara*, n.m.

Well-wisher, *sajjan*, n.m.

West, *pachham*, n.m.; *atham*, n.m.; *athman*, n.m.

Western, *athamana*, adj.; *pachhayan*, adj.

Westwards, *athmanan*, adj.; *pachhahen*, adj.

Wet. See Moist, Moisture – newly watered, *gargari*, adj.

Wet, to become, *bhijna*, v.n.

What? *Ke*, pron.

Wheat, *gehun*, n.m., cake of wheat bread, *phulka*, n.m.; *manda*, n.m.; wheat-rust, *roli*, n.f.

Wheel, *paiyan*, n.m.

Wheeler, *dhoori*, n.f. (of wheeler pair of bullocks in a cart).

When, interrogative, *kad*, adv.; relative, *jib*, adv.

Where? *Kare*, (interrog.), adv.

Whether, *bhawe*, *bhawan*, conj.

Whip. See Goad.

Whisp, a twist of several cane tops used to bind a sheaf of canes, *jun*, n.m.

White, *dhaula*, adj.; *sujet*, adj.; pale, or straw-coloured, *bhura*, adj.

Whither? *Kit*, adv.; *kare*, adv.; *kitor*, adv.; *kinghe*, adv.

Whole, *sagla*, adj.

Widespread, *desaula*, adj. (affecting the whole country side).

Widow, *bidwa*, n.f.

Widowhood, *randapa*, n.m.

Wife, *jo*, n.f.; *parni*, n.f.; *tirya*, n.f.; *kamni*, n.f.; *bahu*, n.f. – any young wife of the house as son's or younger brother's, *bauhuria*, n.f. See also Woman.

Wild, *khar*, adj., e.g. *khar jal*. See also Selfsown.

Wince, to, *kantana*, v.n.

Wind, (1) generic, *bal*, n.f.; *paun*, n.f.; (2) west wind, *pichhwa* or *pachhwa* (sc. *bal*); (3) east wind, *pirwa* (sc. *bal*); (4) south wind, *dakhnai*, (sc. *bal*); (5) northerly wind, *utrai* (sc. *bal*). The above four can be used substantively or adjectively with *bal*; (6) a hot withering wind blowing after rain and injuring the young crops, especially in *Sawan*, *khang*, n.f.; (7) the hot wind of summer, *lu*, n.f.

Wine, *daru*, n.f.

Winged, *pankhi*, adj.

Wink, to, *jhapakna*, v.n.

Winnow, to, *barsauna*, v.a.; *pachhorna*, v.a.; *kalana*, v.a.

Winnowing basket, *chhaj*, n.m.

Winter, *jada*, n.m. (the four cold months).

Winter-rains, *mahoth*, n.f.; *maihwath*, n.f.

Wisdom, *sikh*, n.f.; *sodhi*, n.f.; *hausla*, n.m.; *agam budhi*, n.f.

Wise, *gyani*, adj.; *sajjan*, adj.; *sua*, adj.; *sughar*, adj.

With, *gal*, postp.; *seti*, postp., *sudhan* (= Urdu *samet*) postp.

Without, *bin*, postp.

Withdraw, to, *khosna*, v.a.

Wither, to, *ogalna*, v.n. (especially of gram crop).

Woman, *nar*, *istri*, *tiria*, *tirya*, n.f.; *lugai*, n.f. (fem. of *log*); *bir* or *birbani*, n.f. (strictly of a married woman in her husband's village); a lovely woman, *gori*, n.f.; *kamni*, n.f.; women, see Folk.

Womb, *garbh*, n.m.

Wonder. See Marvel.

Wood, *kath*, n.m.; store of wood in front of a carpenter's house, *khator*, n.f.; a copse, *bani*, n.f.; a forest, *ban*, n.m.; *bankhan*, n.m.

Work, to. *See* Labour; to work a pattern, *kadhna*, v.a.
 Work, *kar*, n.m.; unpaid work, *kar begar*, n.m. *See* Labour,
 Toil,
 Working, *kamer*, n.f. (ability to work).
 Workman, *kammau*, n.m.; *kamera*, n.m.; *kameri*, n.f.
 World, *pirthi* or *prithmi*, n.f., *jag*, n.m.
 Worn out, *boda*, adj.
 Worship, to, *bhajna*, v.a.
 Worth, *jog*, adj., constructed with the inflected infinitive,
karan jog = *karne laik*.
 Worthless, *nirsa*, adj.; *neau*, adj.; *ut*, adj. (as a term of abuse)
nigora, *nigoda*, or rarely *nigoda*, adj.
 Worthy, a worthy son, *saput*, n.m.
 Wound, *ghao*, n.m.; *jhori*, n.f.
 Wrath. *See* Anger.
 Wretch, *nigora*, *nigoda* or rarely *nigoda*, adj.; *nirbhag*, adj.
 Wretched, *nigora*, *nigoda* or rarely *nigoda*, adj.; *nirbhag*, adj.
 Wrong, a, *kotak*, n.m.; *kukram*, n.m.
 Wroth. *See* Displeased.

Y

Yard, *bagar*, n.m. (the *sahan* of Urdu) *see* s.v.; Cattle-yard,
gher, n.m.; *ugar*, n.m.; *guar*, n.m.; enclosure for
 stocking fodder etc., *gitwar*, n.m.; *gitwara*, n.m.
 Year, this year, *ibke sal* or more commonly *ibke*; next of last
 year, *pur ke sal* or *pr ke*, next or last but one, *prar ke sal*
 or *prar ke*.
 Yes, *hambe*, interj.
 Yield, to, *nyaunna*, v.n.
 Yoke, of plough or cart, *jua*, n.m.; *jot*, n.f., a yoke of oxen,
jot, n.f., well yoke, *jur*, n.m.
 Yokel, *gowar*, n.m.
 Younger. *See* Junior.
 Youth, a, *gabru*, n.m.

Z

Zenith, *sikhar*, n.m., *sikharant*, n.m.
 Zizyphus, Z-nummularia, *jhar*, n.m., a heap of it cut for
 fodder of hedge-making and still green is *dhinkar*,
 n.m.; its leaves dried and ready for use as fodder are
pala, n.m.; its berry if *ber*, n.m.

Haryanavi-English
English-Haryanavi
DICTIONARY

A Lexical
Presentation
of Language,
Lore and Literature

E. Josephics
Edited by K.C. Yadav

*This book, I am happy to note...preserves for us
our 'bhāsha sampada' (language wealth) and
historical and cultural heritage.*

*I commend its publication and recommend
its wider use.*

*Bhupinder Singh Hooda
Chief Minister, Haryana*

[From the Foreword]



Haryana Institute of Public Administration

76, HIPA Complex, Sector-18 Gurgaon-122001
Phone: 0124-2340690, 691 Fax: 0124-2348452
hipagtg@rediffmail.com Website: www.hipa.nic.in

ISBN 81-8685-602-1



9 788186 856024
Rs. 395.00